

Jordan Times

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Arafat, Wazzan to hold talks

BAHRAIN (Agencies) — Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) leader Yasser Arafat arrived in Tunis Monday after talks with President Ali Abdullah Saleh in Sanaa, the official Saudi Press Agency reported. Mr. Arafat is scheduled to meet with Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq Al Wazzan and Foreign Minister Elie Salem in Tunis later on Monday. Mr. Arafat arrived in Sanaa Sunday from Saudi Arabia where he held talks with King Fahd on the outcome of meetings last week in South Yemen of the Palestinian leadership. The PLO chairman and some commando chiefs adopted a compromise stand on Middle East peace initiatives at the three-day meeting in Aden.

Wazzan says talks progressing

TUNIS (R) — Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq Al Wazzan said Monday that talks on an Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon were progressing slowly but Lebanon rejected Israeli designs on its territory, the Tunisian News Agency TAP reported. Mr. Wazzan was speaking after talks on the situation in Lebanon with Tunisian Prime Minister Mohammad Mzali and the two countries' foreign ministers, the agency said. Mr. Wazzan and Foreign Minister Elie Salem Sunday began a three-day official visit to Tunisia, their first to an Arab country since Lebanese President Amin Gemayel took office last September.

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Increase in customs duties to strengthen treasury revenues

AMMAN (Petra) — Finance and Customs Minister Salem Masadeh said on Monday that the aim of increasing customs duties on vehicles and alcoholic drinks is to increase the revenues of the treasury "in line with the government plan that the increase of the state revenues be not at the expense of essential and basic materials which affect limited-income citizens." He said the ministry expects that the revenues of the increase for 1983 would be some JD 6 to 7 million. The cabinet decided on Sunday to raise customs duties on alcoholic drinks and vehicles effective Jan. 31 to match the increased international prices of these commodities. Customs duties on alcoholic drinks were raised by 50 to 60 per cent and on vehicles by 10 to 20 per cent.

Dutch delegation to arrive in Amman on Feb. 8

AMMAN (Petra) — Netherlands Foreign Minister Hans Van Den Broek will arrive in Amman on Feb. 8 at the head of an official delegation for a three-day visit to Jordan. During their stay in Jordan, they will have talks with senior Jordanian officials on relations between Jordan and the Netherlands on the development of the Middle East situation and the issues of joint interest.

Palestinian officials meet in Damascus today

AMMAN (R) — Palestinian officials will meet in Damascus Tuesday to discuss the situation in the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip, Palestinian sources said here Monday. The meeting of the Palestinian Higher Committee for Occupied Territories Affairs will group representatives of all commando organisations and other Palestinian officials. The meeting precedes one to be held here by the joint Jordanian-Palestinian committee within a few days. Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) chief Yasser Arafat is due to visit Jordan before the Palestinian National Council (parliament in exile) meets in Algiers on Feb. 14, the sources added.

Algerian envoy arrives in Jeddah

BAHRAIN (R) — An adviser to Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid, whose country this month launched a fresh peace initiative in the 29-month-old Gulf war, arrived in Saudi Arabia Monday. The adviser, Akhdar El-Ibrahimi, arrived in Jeddah, the official Saudi press agency reported. When King Fahd of Saudi Arabia visited Algeria in November informed sources said he apparently asked Algeria to spearhead fresh peace moves. The Gulf states have backed Iraq in the war with Iran but are worried lest the fighting spills over into their region. Algeria successfully mediated between Iran and Iraq in a border dispute in 1975 and helped in the release in 1981 of 52 American hostages held in Tehran. Previous peace efforts by Algeria, the Jeddah-based Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC), the United Nations and the Non-Aligned Movement have all failed.

Kreisky flies to Washington

VIENNA (R) — Austria's Socialist Chancellor Bruno Kreisky travels to the United States Tuesday for talks with President Reagan aimed at thawing a recent chill in relations between their countries. Criticism by Dr. Kreisky of U.S. economic sanctions against the Soviet Union and Poland, and American concern that sophisticated Western technology may be reaching Communist countries through neutral Austria, have contributed to the present cool climate. Dr. Kreisky has said he expects a major topic of his Washington talks to be the Middle East situation, with which he has been actively concerned since the early 1970s.

Socialist leader sees compromise in Mideast

By Lamis Andoni
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — A compromise Middle East peace formula incorporating positive elements of U.S. proposals as well as the Arab peace plan could serve as a basis for peace negotiations, Mr. Mario Soares, vice president of Socialist International, said here Monday.

Mr. Soares, who left Amman Monday after three days of talks with Jordanian leaders, said that the peace initiative announced last September by U.S. President Ronald Reagan contains positive elements as reflected in a call for withdrawal of Israeli forces from Arab territories occupied in 1967. "I think that the issue of the West Bank and Gaza Strip constitutes the essence of the conflict in the Middle East," Mr. Soares, a former Portuguese prime minister, said.

He added that the conflict "will not be solved as long as the Palestinians are without land." Moreover, the majority of the population of the West Bank and Gaza Strip are Palestinians, he added.

However, Mr. Soares, refrained from saying if that implies that Socialist International endorses the idea of establishing an independent Palestinian state in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. "I am leading a fact-finding mission of Socialist International which will draw up a position, based on its findings, to be adopted by the Socialist International at a conference to be held in Sydney next April," Mr. Soares said.

of this week.

"In our talks we sensed a feeling among all parties concerned in Lebanon that if the current Lebanese-Israeli negotiations do not improve soon, the situation in the country will sharply deteriorate," Mr. Soares said.

Referring to reports which indicate that the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) might be invited to attend the congress of the Socialist International next April, Mr. Soares said: "A discussion is taking place among the members of the Socialist International on whether or not to invite the PLO as an observer to the congress. However, we have not reached a decision on that issue yet," he added.

Mr. Soares and the ten-member mission, Monday met with his Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan.

"His Royal Highness, gave us an in-depth and detailed explanation of the Jordanian position regarding the establishment of a just and comprehensive peace in the area," Mr. Soares said.

He described his talks with Jordanian officials as "fruitful and successful."

However, Mr. Soares said that the mission would have appreciated a chance to meet His Majesty King Hussein.

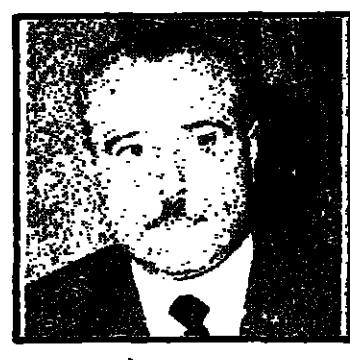
Mr. Soares said he is looking forward to meet the King in the future. Mr. Soares and members of the delegation, who left Amman Monday for Israel, are expected to hold talks with Israeli President Yitzhak Navon, Prime Minister Menachem Begin and Labour Party leader Shimon Peres, who is one of the 14 vice-presidents of the Socialist International and with leader of the MAPAM.

Ahmad Tarawneh heads newly-appointed senate

AMMAN (J.T.) — Former National Consultative Council Speaker Ahmad Tarawneh has been appointed speaker of a newly-appointed, 30-member Upper House of Parliament.

A royal decree issued here Monday named the new council as the following:

- 1) Prime Minister Mudar Badran
- 2) Zaid Rifal
- 3) Anastas Hanaaniya
- 4) Abdul Rahman Khalifah
- 5) Ahmad Tarawneh (speaker)
- 6) Riad Mifteh
- 7) Daifallah Al Hmoud
- 8) Wasfi Mirza
- 9) Saleh Al Majali
- 10) Akel Al Fayed
- 11) Hazem Nusseibeh
- 12) Subhi Amin Amro
- 13) Hassan Al Kayed
- 14) Foad Qaqish
- 15) Thaqan Al Hindawi
- 16) Akram Zu'aiter
- 17) Bahaddin Touqan
- 18) Kamel 'Eraiqat
- 19) Mohammad Farhan Obeidat
- 20) Tharwat Talhoumi
- 21) Mohammad Odeh Kor'an
- 22) Sharif Mohammad Hashem
- 23) Nofan Al Saud
- 24) Mohammad Abu Tayeh
- 25) Mohammad Minwer Al Hadid
- 26) Ahmad Al Khalil
- 27) Juma'a Hammad
- 28) Saud Al Qadi
- 29) Qasem Al 'Ittan
- 30) Faisal Al Jazi



Mr. Ahmad Tarawneh
The previous Upper House of Parliament, whose term expired on Jan. 20, 1983, was headed by Mr. Bahjat Al Talhoumi.

No sign of progress seen in Monday's Khalde talks

KHALDE, Lebanon (R) — The latest new round of talks on the withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon ended Monday without any sign of impending progress.

Lebanese, Israeli and U.S. spokesmen read out identical statements when the talks broke up saying only that the negotiators "advanced in bridging gaps in the mutual understanding of the points."

The negotiations, which started

more than a month ago, have been paralysed by disagreements over whether Israeli troops should be allowed to remain in South Lebanon to man observation posts and over the nature of future relations between Lebanon and Israel.

As the diplomats talked, tension remained high in the mountains around Beirut after artillery duels between Christian and Muslim militias Sunday. During the duels, Christian areas of the cap-

ital came under fire for the first time in several months.

There were no reports of full-scale fighting Monday but state radio said gunmen had exchanged shots in the mountain town of Aley.

Israeli troops also reinforced security around the beachfront hotel at Khalde, just south of Beirut, where the latest talks on their withdrawal from Lebanon took place.

U.S. pressure on Israel would be counter-productive, says Peres

PARIS (R) — American pressure on Israel would be counter-productive to efforts to get foreign forces out of Lebanon, Israeli opposition leader Shimon Peres said Monday.

After meeting French President Francois Mitterrand and other officials, Mr. Peres said he thought the present stalemate over withdrawing Israeli, Palestinian and Syrian forces from Lebanon

be broken with an interim agreement.

He said he thought the two sides could agree on immediate withdrawal from the heart of Lebanon before continuing talks on a permanent peace for the country.

"One should avoid any pressure at a time of negotiations," he said. "In my view an imposed solution is not the answer."

Asked if he meant U.S. pressure, he replied: "I think it would be counter-productive."

Mr. Peres said an immediate interim evacuation agreement would "overcome suspicions that even now we wish to remain in the places where we are at today."

He said President Mitterrand told him: "France would like Jordan to take part in the peace process without prior conditions."

Navon to retire from politics

TEL AVIV (R) — The Israeli opposition Labour Party's hopes of challenging the government of Prime Minister Menachem Begin received a setback Monday with the decision of President Yitzhak Navon to retire from politics in May.

President Navon, a former Labour politician, was seen by many as the only man who could have challenged Mr. Begin in a general election and hoped to win.

Politicians of all parties had eagerly awaited a press conference Monday at which he

revealed his plans after his five-year term as president ends in May.

"I do not intend to ask the Knesset (parliament) to elect me for another term and I do not plan or intend to enter political life," President Navon said. He added that he would devote himself to writing books and to social and educational work.

Several Labour politicians said they hoped President Navon could be persuaded to return to politics later.

Mr. Navon, 61, was the first

Israeli of Sephardic (oriental Jewish) extraction to serve as head of state. A former private secretary of Israel's first prime minister, David Ben Gurion, and for many years a Labour Knesset member, he won popularity with all sections of the Israeli electorate.

In the last general election of July 1981, the voters split almost down the middle on ethnic grounds with the majority of Sephardic Jews backing Mr. Begin's Likud Party and most Western and European voters supporting Labour.

U.S. denies knowledge of massacres

WASHINGTON (Agencies) —

Monday flatly denied allegations in the Sunday Times of London on Jan. 30 that the U.S. government knew of the massacres in Sabra and Shatila refugee camps a day before they ended.

The State Department spokesman said "there is no truth whatsoever that any elements of the State Department, the intelligence community or members or staff members of the U.S. Senate had any knowledge of the massacres in the Beirut refugee camps until late Friday, Sept. 17, when the U.S. government acted immediately."

The spokesman emphasised that the information in the Sunday Times story was "erroneous and false," and based on "inaccurate sources."

United States to stick to its so-called "zero option" in the talks on limiting medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe.

He said Mr. Shultz, who arrived for a three-day visit Sunday on an Asian tour that will also take him to China and South Korea, had agreed in principle.

Under the zero option, the Soviet Union would dismantle its

U.S. would protect Asia's interests, says Shultz

TOKYO (R) — U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz assured Japan Monday that Washington would protect Asia's interests at the Geneva disarmament talks with the Soviet Union, Japanese officials said.

Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone told reporters after a 50-minute meeting with Mr. Shultz that he had urged the

United States to stick to its so-called "zero option" in the talks on limiting medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe.

He said Mr. Shultz, who arrived for a three-day visit Sunday on an Asian tour that will also take him to China and South Korea, had agreed in principle.

Under the zero option, the Soviet Union would dismantle its

SS-20 missiles targeted on Europe in return for the scrapping of Western plans to deploy 572 U.S. cruise and Pershing missiles in Europe.

Soviet officials have rejected this but suggested some of the SS-20s could be moved from Europe to Siberia, a move Japan described last week as detrimental to peace in the Far East.

Mr. Shultz, who had a separate meeting Monday with Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe, was also quoted as saying the world economy should follow the U.S. economy in improving over the next 12 months or so.

Maintaining free trade and resisting protectionism would help economic recovery, Mr. Shultz said.

Talhouni named King's counsellor

AMMAN (J.T.) — Former Upper House of Parliament Speaker Bahjat Al Talhouni has been named special-counsellor to His Majesty King Hussein.

In a letter he sent to Mr. Talhouni upon appointing a new Upper House of Parliament Monday, the King praised the former speaker's services to the country since 1953, when he became a minister in the first cabinet formed after King Hussein's accession to the throne.

NCC denounces tripartite state ment

AMMAN (J.T.) — The National Consultative Council (NCC) Monday denounced the tripartite Syrian-Libyan-Iranian statement issued in Damascus on Jan. 24 which pledged support for Iran against Iraq, and the council affirmed its support for the Iraqi people in their war against Iran.

Following its weekly session, presided over by Speaker Sulaiman Arar and in the presence of Prime Minister Mudar Badran and the ministers, the NCC issued a statement saying that the issuance of the tripartite statement on such circumstances which the Arab Nation is facing is a "blatant departure from the unity of Arab ranks."

The NCC statement added that the tripartite statement is a "blow to Arab consensus and a violation of the Arab League charter and the joint Arab defence agreement."

The statement said support of an enemy confronting us on our eastern borders is a very serious precedent, because it is a departure from the governing relations among Arab states. Such a departure is tantamount to blatant treason and does not represent the will of our Arab people in Libya and Syria. (NCC approves traffic law amendments, page 2).

Disputes put off new Iranian attack, says Iraq

CAIRO (R) — Iraqi first Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yassiri Ramadan was quoted Monday as saying political disputes among Iran's leaders were thought by Iraq to have put off a new Iranian attack on its territories.

In an interview with Al-Ahram, journal of the Egyptian opposition Liberal Party, Mr. Ramadan said: "We are expecting a massive Iranian attack on the Maysan Province with the ultimate aim of reaching the town of Al-Amara."

Washington, Bonn seek total ban on medium-range missiles

BONN (R) — The United States and West Germany agreed Monday to seek a total ban on medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe but said they would consider any serious Soviet proposals for a balanced reduction of such weapons.

U.S. Vice-President George Bush said after talks with West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl that President Reagan was willing to explore any serious Soviet proposals at current disarmament negotiations in Geneva.

"The president is personally committed to negotiate reductions in nuclear arms," he said in a statement to reporters.

Mr. Bush was in Bonn at the start of a seven-nation mission on behalf of President Reagan aimed at uniting allied disarmament policies.

He and Mr. Kohl said both countries remained committed to both halves of the 1979 NATO "double track" decision. This envisages the deployment of 572 U.S. Pershing and cruise missiles in Western Europe, if by the end of this year the Soviets have not agreed to dismantle similar weapons systems.

Mr. Bush said he and Mr. Kohl firmly believed that they must continue to work for elimination of this new generation of nuclear weapons.

Chancellor Kohl said the West must adopt "a common, resolute and united policy" to achieve a breakthrough and bring about genuine disarmament and arms control agreements.

He said he had re-affirmed to Mr. Bush his desire for a summit conference between President

Reagan and Soviet leader Yuri Andropov.

Mr. Kohl said such a well-prepared meeting could be very helpful under present conditions and could aid progress towards a disarmament agreement.

He added that he took note during Monday's talks of the determination of the United States to use every possible chance to achieve balanced disarmament results.

Mr. Bush faced the delicate task of warmly endorsing Mr. Kohl's disarmament stance without getting involved in the present West German general election campaign, where the possible deployment of a major U.S. nuclear missile is a more issue.

West Germany would get the largest share of the Pershing and cruise missiles if the Geneva talks broke down with no agreement.

The opposition Social Democrats (SPD) have made it clear that if they win the March 6 poll, they will agree to the stationing of more U.S. missiles only if it could be shown that the Soviet Union was to blame for any failure of the Geneva negotiations.

The party regards recent Soviet and Warsaw Pact proposals for a reduction in nuclear arms and a non-aggression pact as a step forward. Its candidate for chancellor, Hans-Jochen Vogel, has called on the United States to make constructive counter-proposals.

Mr. Bush called the so-called "zero option", under which both the United States and the Soviet Union would renounce medium-range, land-based nuclear missiles in Europe, "a valid moral position."

"What could be better than an agreement under which a whole new generation of weapons systems would be banned from the world?" he asked.

In his statement, Mr. Kohl warmly welcomed the presence of U.S. troops in West Germany and strongly condemned a series of bomb attacks against U.S. military personnel and property last year.

He said these "cowardly attacks" were the work of "a criminal mentality amongst a dwindling minority of the population."

Mr. Kohl said the overwhelming majority of West Germans welcomed the U.S. troops as friends who were there "to serve our common security and liberty."

Mr. Bush and Mr. Kohl were flying to West Berlin later Monday for what will be the vice president's first visit to the city.

HOME NEWS

Joint committee meeting focuses on Jordanian-Greek cooperation

AMMAN (Petra) — A meeting of the joint Jordanian-Greek Economic Committee headed by Industry and Trade Ministry Under-Secretary Mohammad Saleh Al Horani and Greek National Economy Ministry Under-Secretary Dinos Honopoulos began here Monday.

The committee discussed ways of improving trade and industrial cooperation between the two countries and the possibility of establishing joint industries, particularly industries with products that can be exported to Arab countries, in view of Greece' high technical experience in this field.

as well as benefiting from Jordanian free zones in establishing joint industries.

The committee also discussed the possibility of increasing Jordanian phosphate exports to Greece to balance trade between the two countries.

The committee is expected to

explore possibilities of signing a tourism agreement between the two countries and operating a maritime line between Greek and Aqaba ports.

Cooperation between construction companies of the two countries to establish joint projects and benefiting from Greek expertise in agriculture and the training of Jordanians on navigation and ship repair and encouraging the exchange of visits between the officials of the two countries, are also included in the agenda of the meeting.

The Greek delegation arrived in Amman Sunday for a three-day visit to Jordan.

At the beginning of Monday's meeting, the heads of the two delegations expressed hope that

they would reach positive results to advance relations between the two countries. They also affirmed the need to strengthen cooperation between the two countries on the basis of mutual understanding and benefit.

The heads of the two delegation also expressed hope that Jordan and Greece would play an important role in developing cooperation and contact between the Arab World and the European continent, particularly that Greece has now joined the European Economic Community (EEC).

Mr. Horani also praised Greece' stands towards Arab issues, particularly the Palestinian cause.



The joint Jordanian-Greek Economic Committee in session Monday (Petra photo)

Anti-rabies campaign launched in three centres

AMMAN (Petra) — Three centres to combat rabies were opened in Sahab, Wadi Seer and Amman Monday. The decision was made during a meeting held by the committee in charge of combating rabies headed by Amman Deputy Governor Khaled Al Zu'bi.

The committee recommended that the Ministry of Agriculture allocate a vehicle and the necessary medicines to help combat the disease, and asked that all the workers in this field be vaccinated.

Islamic Development Bank lends JD 2.7 million to Jordan

Masa'deh confers with IDB chairman

AMMAN (Petra) — Finance Minister and Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Islamic Development Bank (IDB) Salem Masa'deh discussed Monday with IDB President Ahmad Mohammad Ali ways of developing cooperation between the IDB and Jordan, particularly regarding development projects which the IDB intends to finance after being approved economically viable.

Dr. Ali, who arrived Monday on one-day visit, explained to Mr. Masa'deh the activities and

achievements of the IDB last year and topics in the agenda of the seventh session of the board of governors scheduled to be held in Jeddah early March.

Meanwhile, the IDB and the National Planning Council (NPC) signed an agreement under which the IDB will give Jordan a loan of JD 2,700,000 to participate in financing a water and sewerage project in Zarqa and Ruseifa.

The aim of the JD 35 million project is to improve the water

network and to construct a sewerage network.

In addition to the IDB, the World Bank, the West German Construction Bank, and the U.S. Agency for International Development will participate in financing the project.

The agreement was signed for Jordan by NPC President Hanna Odeh and Dr. Ali' signed on behalf of the IDB.

Dr. Ali left Amman Monday evening.



Finance Minister Salem Masa'deh (second from right) Monday confers with the chairman of the board of governors of the Islamic Development Bank (Petra photo)

Australian country and western singer returns with his favourite box guitar

By Gamir' Almezzan.
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — There's nothing that a cross cultural barriers like a song. When Australian singer Franz Scheurer sang a few of his hits in the over-heated hotel room during an interview with the Jordan Times, he wasn't out to owe anything, but the few guests are far away looks as the songs rolled.

Swiss-born Scheurer, 34, now a naturalised Australian citizen, is recently on his fifth visit to the Middle East. His previous trips have included Lebanon, Syria, Iraq and Jordan. All have been one-day visits, and not tours sponsored.

The box guitar, in a well-worn

leather case, accompanies him wherever he goes. When asked to describe his technique, Mr. Scheurer simply took out his guitar and started singing.

Words sung are better than words spoken. The voice is husky, as well as dusky, bringing to mind images of setting suns and vast, rolling landscapes.

It's nearer to an American country-and-western style than anything you can think of. Mr. Scheurer is a balladeer, but not in the Australian folk tradition.

Both are quite different from Jordanian folk songs, which Mr. Scheurer loves. Unfortunately Jordanians will have few chances of hearing any of these songs, including the ones he has composed about places in Jordan like

Petra and the Snobak Castle, and that very interesting song about Jerusalem.

Mr. Scheurer sang his songs at the Friends of Children Club Sunday evening. There are plans to do other things, including a television appearance, but these are not yet definite. Certainly it would be unfortunate if these don't materialise. Mr. Scheurer would be happy to sing anywhere if invited, but insists that he's not commercial.

In Australia, he depends upon photography for his living, to make sure that commercial pressures don't compel him to sing things he doesn't like. Nurtured in the tradition of American folk singers—like Bob Dylan, Donovan and Joan Baez who blazed a trail in the '60s—Mr. Scheurer has adopted a somewhat similar style, but with different ideas.

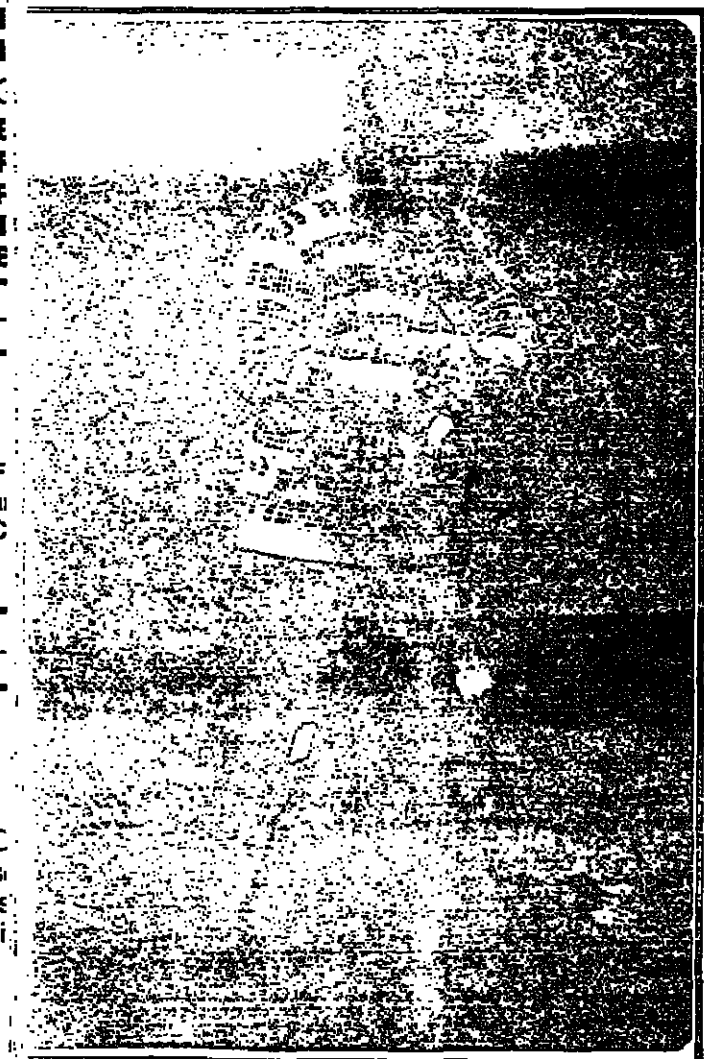
Stringently apolitical, he says, that he will never take up causes, though he admits that sometimes it's hard to draw a line between a song voicing someone's genuine grievances and a piece of propaganda.

There are no slogans set to music in Mr. Scheurer's repertoire. He writes the lyrics and composes the music of all his songs himself. The songs are sparse, the voice accompanied only by the box guitar. Unlike certain types of song, this demands concentration on the part of the listener.

Franz Scheurer didn't come from a musical family. His family tree isn't strewn with balladeers. But there was a piano in his house which no one played. The future-singer taught himself to play when only a five-year-old, and went on to play all kinds of instruments.

He had his musical education at a Swiss conservatorium, where he trained in the trumpet. Attracted by the loud rock of the early sixties, he joined a group and played the electric guitar, later touring most of Western Europe.

His first record, produced in Switzerland, was firmly in the rock music genre. That was in 1966. Ten years has seen a big development in his music. The second record, produced in Australia in 1978, was a step in the direction of acoustic, or non-electric, music. He has developed steadily since then, producing another record last year, and is confident now that he's found the style in which he is most at home.



Swiss-born Australian balladeer Franz Scheurer has returned to Jordan for his fifth tour of the Middle East (Jordan Times photo)

Mideast Goethe Institutes directors open conference

AMMAN (Petra) — A conference of directors of Goethe Institutes in the Middle East began here Monday. The four-day conference will discuss cultural relations between the Goethe Institutes and the Arab countries. The Goethe Institutes hold an

annual meeting in a Middle East capital. Directors of the Goethe Institutes in Amman, Cairo, Alexandria, Khartoum, Beirut, Damascus and representatives from the Goethe Institute management based in West Germany are attending the conference.



Chief Chamberlain, Prince Ra'd Ibn Zaid (second from left) is shown around Project Orbis, the flying eye hospital, which is currently in Amman (Petra photo).

Prince Ra'd welcomes flying eye hospital

By Aiffah A. Kaloti
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — "Jordan is a progressive country and we are ready to exchange views on the latest techniques in eye surgery," Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'd Ibn Zaid said Monday.

Prince Ra'd, who was speaking at a press conference to welcome the flying eye hospital, Project Orbis, also praised the "dedicated" work of the hospital.

Project Orbis is in Amman at the invitation of Her Majesty Queen Noor and Prince Ra'd deputised for the Queen at the press conference held at Amman Airport which was attended by leading ophthalmologists in Jordan, and a number of blind people. Project Orbis' visit to Jordan is aimed at exchanging surgical skills with local doctors, as well as operating on a pre-selected number of patients in cooperation with Jordanian ophthalmologists.

"It is a two-way traffic where eye specialists can exchange their experiences and skills, and we are really happy to participate in such a programme," Prince Ra'd added.

The press conference was attended by five distinguished Jordanian physicians, Brig. Ibrahim Ayyesh of the Hussein Medical Centre, Dr. Adnan Halaseh of Malhas Hospital, Dr. Adnan Jaljouly of the Islamic Hospital, Dr. Fouad Sayegh of the University of Jordan, and Dr. Muen Tal of the Ministry of Health. The sixteen members of the Orbis team, who also attended the press conference included doctors, nurses, engineers, audio-visual producers and pilots of the aircraft housing the flying eye hospital.

Public affairs director of Orbis, Oliver Foot, expressed the team's thanks to Her Majesty Queen Noor for her invitation. He also expressed thanks to the Ministry of Health, to the Hussein Medical Centre, the Amman Civil Aviation Authority and Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline, for providing them with all the facilities they needed.

Mr. Foot said that Project Orbis is an "international teaching flying eye hospital".

"We fly around the world with the aim of treating eye ailments, and exchanging new techniques in

eye surgery," he said.

"The significance of Project Orbis is that it is an educational tool by which we teach, learn and transmit the latest ophthalmological techniques gleaned from the various countries visited," Mr. Foot said.

He pointed out that there are 42 million blind people throughout the globe, and half a million suffering from eye diseases. "Our goal is to reach 12 million patients in the next decade," he stated.

Orbis, he said, is a new project which was initiated 10 months ago. "During this short period we have visited some 18 countries and 25 cities, operating on 500 patients with the participation of 1200 physicians."

Mr. Foot pointed out that the project is a private, non-profit organisation, financed by donations from individuals, corporations and foundations.

"We are very proud of our programme," he said. Political problems disappear in relation to this mission because we all have a common cause fighting the universal problem of blindness," he said.

The medical coordinator of Orbis, Dr. Robert Munch, said that the aim of Project Orbis is to exchange special surgical skills, while demonstrating techniques of modern surgery to local physicians selected by the host country.

The surgical operations, Mr. Munch said, are conducted on our special Orbis aircraft, which has been adapted to hold the most sophisticated surgical equipment. "It also includes a classroom where doctors can watch the operations live on video through an audio-visual control centre," he added.

Dr. Munch, pointed out, that the uniqueness of the project. One of the main strengths of the experiment is the way it provides opportunities to establish personal contacts between specialists in the same field, he said. "It also gives us the chance to become aware of the specific problems experienced in the different areas of the world," he said.

If Orbis is found to be successful in achieving all its aims and goals "we will establish land based facilities in every country," Dr. Munch said.

After the press conference all those attending were shown around the flying hospital.

NCC passes traffic law amendments

By Lamis Andoni
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — In its regular weekly session Monday, the National Consultative Council (NCC) approved 11 more articles of a draft traffic law, and recommended that the government approve suggested amendments to the Jordanian Bar Association law enacted in 1972.

Also during the session Monday, the Jordanian government expressed its determination to continue its efforts to cover the deficit of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) budget in order to guarantee the continuation of the distribution of food rations for Palestinian refugees.

The articles of the draft traffic law approved during the session stipulated that a central technical bureau for traffic affairs be formed, and also amended the laws of registration and licensing vehicles.

NCC members Kamal Al Dajani suggested that the bureau be established in an auxiliary capacity with the Ministry of Interior.

Other members disagreed on this point, stating that "the bureau is a committee rather than a permanent office."

However, Mr. Dajani's proposal was approved by the council. The new Traffic Law enables the bureau to consult experts on technical or other matters.

During the discussion of articles pertaining to vehicle registration and licensing laws, several members requested that the vehicle

licences be renewed every two years—instead of each year as stipulated by the present law.

Replying to this suggestion, Prime Minister Mudar Badran pointed out that yearly renewal of vehicle licences is not aimed solely at collecting licensing fees, is a method by which the Traffic Directorate can make sure that the vehicles are fit for the roads.

The council also discussed a proposed amendment, from its Legal Committee, to change the Jordanian Bar Association law enacted in 1972.

The amendment, which was approved by the council and referred to the government, states that the law, which originally stipulated that those practising law should have no other career should not apply to those who work as journalists, teach law in college or who serve on representative councils. While some members of the NCC stated that "if a university professor practises law, this will have a negative effect on his academic performance."

Others disagreed pointing out that "practical experience enriches the quality of the university professor."

Another amendment passed by the NCC stated that the probationary period for college law department staff should be nine months, instead of two years.

The council recommended that the government approve these amendments along with other amendments submitted to it four years ago by the Jordanian Bar Association.

NCC member Leith Eshbeilat, who is also the president of the

Jordanian Engineers Association, suggested that professional association members should be allowed to participate in the discussions when their associations laws are discussed.

The chairman of the council's legal committee, Taber Hikmat, replied that this violates the council's statute which states that the "committee which studies the matter is the only party eligible to invite an outsiders presence."

The cabinet also replied to an inquiry by NCC member Abdul Salam Al Qasem about the Ministry of Occupied Territories Affairs position on "the UNRWA decision to suspend the use of ration cards which have been issued in Palestinian refugees since 1948."

In its reply, the ministry pointed out that it has no knowledge of any UNRWA decision to revoke the cards and that suspending food portions does not require a revocation of the card.

The ministry also noted that UN General Assembly passed a resolution in its recent session requesting the U.N. secretary-general in cooperation with the UNRWA commissioner-general to issue identity cards to all Palestinian refugees and evacuees and their children, whether they have food ration cards or not. Jordan voted in favour of the resolution on condition that it includes guarantees of the right of the refugees and evacuees to their homeland and property in Palestine.

Finally, the ministry pledged that the Jordanian government will continue its endeavours to protect the rights and interests of Palestinian refugees.

NEWS IN BRIEF

TV station to improve transmission

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan Television (JTV) is currently making studies to strengthen its transmission signal on Channel 6 in the northern Shuneh area, and on both Channel 3 and 6 in Ma'an Governorate, a JTV spokesman said Monday. The project is expected to be completed in late April 1983, the spokesman added.

Hotel association established in Jordan

AMMAN (J.T.) — A Jordanian hotel association has been established open to hotel managerial staff, and graduates of hotel schools. Mr. Zuhair Ajlouni has been elected as president of the club, Zuhair Dirgham as vice president and Usamah Al Dabbas as secretary. The temporary premises of the club will be situated at the headquarters of the Jordanian Hotels Association.

Volume of traffic rises in Aqaba Port

AMMAN (Petra) — The number of ships docked in the port of Aqaba between January and October 1982 increased by 802 compared to the corresponding period of the previous year. A statistical bulletin issued by the Aqaba Port Authority said the number of ships anchored at Aqaba Port until the end of October 1982 reached 2,364 handling 3,553,631 tonnes of goods, compared to 1,562 which handled 3,358,100 tonnes during the same period in 1981.

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Asfour, Nabulsi in Baghdad

BAGHDAD (Petra) — Industry and Trade Minister Wafiq Asfour and Central Bank Governor Mohammad Sa'id Al Nabulsi arrived in Baghdad Monday for a visit described by Mr. Asfour as "part of the continuous economic and trade coordination between Jordan and Iraq."

In a statement to the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, Mr. Asfour said that the establishment of the joint Jordanian-Iraqi industrial company has been completed, and that both governments have agreed that the company begin its work.



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By Tony Walker

workers wages and benefits whether the enterprise prospered or not.

There was little incentive for individuals to work harder because all employees fed out of the same "big pot" or, to use a variation on the same theme, were in the possession of an "iron rice bowl" which could not be smashed.

The English language China Daily said in a recent commentary: "It is unquestionable that the iron rice bowl and eating from a single pot must go. Everybody in the country, except the lazy, supports the application of the principle, he who works more earns more."

China Daily may be right — up to a point — but there is considerable evidence of significant and widespread opposition to the

Maoists resist Deng's labour reforms

policies of Mr. Deng Xiaoping, the party leader, which are considered anathema by veteran officials brought up on a Maoist diet.

For example, prosperous peasants in rural areas are being harassed by officials jealous of their success. In Anhui province, east central China, the local radio reported late last year that hardworking peasants were being intimidated by rural cadres who had extorted money from them.

Peking Review, an official weekly news magazine, attempted to answer criticism against the new responsibility system in agriculture in a commentary last June, which stated that the differences between rich and poor had nothing to do with "class pol-

arisation."

The responsibility system excludes the possibility of getting rich by exploiting others and therefore class polarisation will not take place with one family dominating the land while a thousand others go bankrupt," the magazine said.

Peking Review claimed that differences in income were "unavoidable" in socialist society and need not be feared. They showed, it said, the way to become prosperous by one's own efforts and such differences were therefore a prime stimulus to the growth of production.

This message obviously failed to get through to officials in Hunan province, south China, who have frustrated efforts by local peasants

to establish a transport business.

People's Daily, the Communist Party newspaper, reported late last year that the officials, on seeing the peasants prospering from their newly-established business, declared that these rural entrepreneurs were really capitalists and locked their vehicles up.

The officials had only returned the truck and tractors to their owners when they agreed to sign contracts under which the vehicles would revert to state ownership after seven or eight years.

People's Daily denounced the officials saying that their action amounted to confiscation of individual property and had dampened the peasants' enthusiasm for production.

Cases of official discrimination against the more enterprising also appear widespread in the cities. For example, there was the case of Han Kun, an engineer employed at the Shanghai Rubber Research Institute, who had demoted after his superiors discovered he had been paid for consulting services outside his normal hours of work.

Han had helped a small factory to improve the quality of its miniature rubber bearings and in doing so had saved the enterprise from bankruptcy. When the factory turned in a profit, it gave Han an award of about \$700.

After hearing about the award, Han's superiors accused him of committing a "serious economic crime" and sent him to work as a

manual labourer in a workshop, and cancelled his monthly bonus and eligibility for promotion.

The Shanghai municipal authorities have reviewed the case and reinstated Han, but the story illustrates residual opposition to new policies reflecting Mr. Deng's view that it "doesn't matter if the cat is black or white as long as it catches mice."

Indeed, China Daily reported last December that bureaucratic obstruction was hindering the development of the private sector. The paper said private traders were being discriminated against and were having to pay large sums of money and fines to officials "under all sorts of pretexts."

In an effort to encourage a better performance from Chinese workers, the authorities are experimenting with a contract labour

system. In Peking, all new employees in state and collective enterprises will be hired on contract from now on. If the enterprise fails, there will not be the same obligation on the state to continue paying workers whose jobs are affected.

It is expected the new contract system will be implemented throughout the country as an incentive to workers and management to make enterprises profitable.

Another measure being undertaken to increase the accountability of management and staff in Chinese factories is to tax enterprises on a progressive scale instead of requiring them simply to hand profits to the state.

— Financial Times news feature

JORDAN MARKETPLACE

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Debate changes, priority remains

In an interview with the U.S. Information Service, Dr. William Quandt rightly said there is now more debate in the Arab world on issues of development, on economic terms, on misuse of economic resources, on our political systems that do not allow for participation, on mismanagement, and, basically, on our societies.

Dr. Quandt, who is one of the top experts on the Middle East, said it was not clear to him how the Arab world would work itself out. Presumably, the impact of the debate would be on the peace process in the area, but not on the U.S. President Reagan's Sept. 19 speech on the Arab-Israeli conflict. The lack of enough imagination in the Arab world today, the president's proposal given both the Arabs and the Israelis, is a challenge to think about, or rethink.

their overall strategies for the coming years. But has the U.S. itself imagined the price that would have to be paid by everybody should America prove unable to be more than just a source of imagination? Do Americans know what it really implies to only say something inspiring when the real need is actually for concrete measures to save lives and civilisations.

There is little doubt that those Arabs who are participating and encouraging the American-inspired debate have a serious interest in settling our conflict with the Israelis in order to get on with what we should be doing in the service of our peoples and humanity. What is doubtful, however, is that any of us in the Arab World will for one moment accept to think of abandoning the just Palestinian cause, regardless of the sacrifices. Restoring legitimate Palestinian rights remains, as always, every and each Arab's top priority.

JORDAN'S ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Jordan clarifies Mideast situation to Socialist team

The International delegation's visit to Jordan and the contacts they have made with Jordanian officials reflect the concern of the Arab community over the Middle East. It also shows the world's appreciation of the role played by Jordan in trying to achieve a just and durable peace in the region.

Jordan has given the visiting delegation a clear picture of the general situation in the Arab world as well as the Jordanian and Arab position on a permanent peace.

Members of the National Consultative Council, Sultan al-Arabi, pointed out to the visiting delegation the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people as the crux of the whole Middle East problem. Thus the key to its solution. An Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories is an absolute prerequisite for implementing such a solution.

Begin seeks to cloak his real intentions

Mass media are playing up the speech made by Menachem Begin, the Israeli Prime Minister, in a speech in Jordan to take part in an Israeli-Jordanian peace conference. What we are interested in is not the speech, but the content of the speech, which is a lip service to peace, and propagates the annexation of the West Bank.

The speech, contradictory as it is, is simply a reflection of the Israeli government's feeling of which is getting greater by the day. It is the Israeli media can so enthusiastically pick up the aspects of Begin's speech and the news of increased settlements in the West Bank. They know full well that the Israeli government is not a policy, as they have acknowledged that any Israeli withdrawal from the occupied territories is an absolute prerequisite of peace in the region, and the Begin government in particular.

The second fact was clarified by Minister of Information Adnan Abu Odeh's statement to the effect that the Israeli invasion of Lebanon is a link in a long chain of aggressive acts undertaken by Israel to foil all peace efforts in the area. Foreign Minister Marwan al-Qasbi then went on to point out that Israel has chosen the disruption of international law as a device for thwarting the peace initiative in the region. This 'disruption' of course referring to the continued concentration of its settlements in the occupied territories, and the de facto annexation of the West Bank and Gaza.

These points of clarification will undoubtedly boost Jordan's effort at the international level, as the Socialist International has a considerable influence on a wide strata of the world public opinion. While welcoming the Socialist International team in Amman, we look forward to an active role to be played by the movement in the drive for peace in the region.

Aspects of a free-for-all in the oil market

Stormy period for OPEC

Barry Morris

Having reluctantly accepted the OPEC over the years, the rest of the world is now faced with an outlook that it will have to get used to. The last year has been a stormy period for the 13-member group. Demand for oil has increased in the recession, and OPEC is increasingly hard to control.

Analysts believe it is too risky to predict OPEC's future, they acknowledge that the organisation's dominant role in the world market has declined dramatically.

Western banks have competed to lend money to populous oil-producing states such as Mexico and Nigeria on the basis that oil revenue would always be available to pay back. French Energy Minister Edmond Herve said in Paris today it would be catastrophic in the medium term if oil prices slumped. "If oil prices collapsed our whole monetary system, the whole international banking system would be put into question," he said in a radio interview.

Non-OPEC producers, such as Britain and Mexico, and Western

banks were among those who were looking to OPEC this week to reach an agreement on sharing out the market that would leave oil prices at around their current levels.

Political factors
OPEC failed, to a great extent because of political factors. Member states were unwilling to make greater sacrifices in their market shares and thereby risk political problems at home. The result of the failure is that at least some are now likely to step up production and reduce prices to guarantee their individual revenues.

Kuwaiti Oil Minister Ali Khalifa al-Sabah hinted today that his country might cut its oil price to compete with fellow members it feels are cheating. "We will abide by OPEC prices if other states stop giving discounts on their oil prices," he said.

The United Arab Emirates Oil Minister Mansur al-Otaibi said the UAE would raise its production to 1.6 million barrels a day, from around 1.2 million, following the failure of the Geneva meeting.

OPEC's share of the market declined last year to less than 50 per cent for the first time since before the oil price explosion of 1973. Exports from Britain and Mexico and other non-OPEC

producers now account for just over half the oil supplied to the world market, according to industry sources.

Despite the increasing importance of the non-OPEC exporters, they appear unwilling or unable to take on a leading role in determining world prices. Britain's Energy Secretary Nigel Lawson said this week: "The British national oil corporation is not going to start anything. What we will do is follow the market."

This means neither has the freedom of, say, Saudi Arabia to influence the market by suddenly stepping up production. If production policies make the British and the Mexicans unsatisfactory price fixers for the rest of the world, this leaves the task to a divided OPEC.

Some analysts believe OPEC will bounce back and are watching closely for the outcome of an expected meeting between Saudi Arabia and its conservative Gulf allies. They say it could result in a two to four dollar cut in the official Saudi benchmark of \$34 a barrel. If this were accompanied by an increase in Saudi production, they say it could mean the start of a downward price spiral worldwide.

Learning from the gloom

By Rami G. Khouri

Several separate events in the past few weeks, taken together, should help those of us who are perpetually confused by events in the Holy Land to discern a trend. Unfortunately, the trend leaves little room for hope that the Holy Land's warring might end soon. But perhaps we could learn something from the gloom that would give us some hope and some guidance in the future.

The first event that struck me was the meeting of PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat with three prominent Israeli leaders. Conventional Arab thought would suggest that such meetings are blasphemous, perhaps even heretical. But the truth is that they are the precise opposite, given the Palestinian quest for peaceful coexistence with the Jewish people of and in Palestine. Meetings between Palestinians and Israelis, without the political intermediation of the American government or any other self-appointed merchants of glory, are probably the most appropriate antidote to the recent savagery in Lebanon. Palestinians and Israelis who share the impulse for coexistence, based on equal and reciprocal national rights for both people, have a duty to join hands and declare to themselves

and to the world that they have embarked on a historic journey. It is no accident, therefore, that the Israeli government has come out forcefully against such contacts — which should be recognised more honestly by our American friends who wake up in the middle of the night asking the Palestinians to make a bold gesture for peace.

The second event that caught my attention this week was the declaration in Aden by Fateh, the largest Palestinian resistance group, that it was committed to the "compromise" declaration it had issued in December. The importance of the Fateh declaration is that it will form the heart of the decisions to be taken by the Palestine National Council (PNC) when it meets in Algiers in two weeks.

Fateh has maintained a relatively moderate and open attitude towards future Middle East peace options, and has not rejected the overtures of Ronald Reagan. Fateh makes up well over half the political votes in the PNC, and it has always been a fact of Palestinian politics that the position of the Revolutionary Council of Fateh ultimately translates into the operating principles sanctioned by the PNC and

implemented by the PLO Executive Committee. That Fateh's Revolutionary Council has reaffirmed its commitment to compromise and a negotiated state of coexistence with Israel based on the right of Palestinian national self-determination should be taken as a clear sign of where the Palestinian people are moving. The PNC meetings, because of their need to demonstrate unity and consensus among disparate political groupings, will blur this fundamental political position. Self-proclaimed peace-makers should keep that in mind.

The third event that registered in my mind this week was the news two days ago that both Germany and Israel had celebrated the 50th anniversary of Hitler's coming to power. I found this a most peculiar cause for commemoration. Indeed, we will always be told that non-Jews and non-Germans can never fully understand the significance and the horror of the Nazi era. That is probably true, insofar as it relates to a specific crime committed at a specific place against a specific victim. But there are other people who can relate to genocidal attempts, and it is an irony of modern history that the Palestinians are among the

best placed, because of their experience, to understand the fierce, passionate commitment to statehood that is a hallmark of Israel. To remember Hitler's accession to power is a reminder, perhaps, from the perspective of a Jew or a Gentile. The lessons of Hitler's reign, however, transcend the Israeli-German or Jewish people's thus a most depressing sight while Israel recalls the Holocaust, it contemplates passing laws bidding Israelis to make coexistence with Palestinians bent on existence and peace.

The contrast between a Palestinian leadership trying to move on to humane Israelis and Israeli government determined to prevent such contacts is stark. One has the awful impression that Israel finds it easier to recall its past than to come to terms with its present. By accentuating Jews' demands for a state, the Nazi Holocaust also accentuates the Palestinians' lack of a state of the security that derives from statehood and self-reliance. It is the wider lesson we should remember, if we are forced to keep remembering the Nazis' Holocaust.



Hamed

Drought recession and dependence on the enemy

By Rodney Pinder

Reuter

MASERU — Nine black nations struggling to cut ties with South Africa met their international backers in Lesotho last week amid striking evidence of the economic and military strength of the white-ruled republic.

A few hundred metres from the rooms of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC) is a gutted house and a burned-out car—remnants of a raid last month by South African troops in which

42 people were killed.

This impoverished mountain kingdom of 1.2 million people is surrounded by South Africa and depends on it. A customs union with the republic provides 70 per cent of government income.

South African shops and firms dominate the main streets. South Africans make up 95 per cent of tourists and South African food and wine will sustain delegations from SADCC nations and 300 representatives of 32 donor countries and aid agencies.

The nine—Lesotho, Zimbabwe, Malawi, Mozambique, Angola, Swaziland, Botswana, Zambia and Tanzania—formed SADCC in 1980 to coordinate development and cut economic dependence on others, especially South Africa, whose racial policies repel them.

It is their third annual meeting with their sponsors but none has taken place closer to South Africa—the border is two km away—and none at a more troubled time. Guerrilla or dissident activity affects Angola, Mozambique and Zimbabwe, causing insecurity and displacement. The SADCC says Pretoria is behind most of it, trying to destabilise neighbours, keep them economic captives and prove black rule inept. Pretoria denies it but Western intelligence sources back the charges.

South Africa's own war against nationalists trying to end white rule has spilled into Lesotho, where civilians died beside members of the rebel African National Congress last month, and Maseru raid are cracking down on South African refugees.

The instability has closed key supply lines for SADCC's six landlocked members, making them use South Africa's railways and ports again. Officials say Pretoria's income from transit trade has risen \$30 million to \$190 million since 1980.

SADCC's first executive secretary, Zimbabwean career diplomat and economist Arthur Blumeris, told Reuters Pretoria should cooperate with its neighbours for the good of both.

Dependence on EEC

He said South Africa's Western friends, also the SADCC's backers, might put pressure on Pre-

tor for peace. The theme is set to run through the talks as ministers gather to meet officials from the developed world later in the week.

Officials note that South Africa is economically dependent on the European Community, its biggest trading partner, while the community is pouring millions into the SADCC's development.

Washington is also a major SADCC donor, but Zimbabwe Prime Minister Robert Mugabe has said Pretoria has been encouraged to act ever more wildly in the region because of U.S. indulgence. "If the West is seriously committed to the development of this area then it surely is important to its own long terms and short term interests that its investments here are not blown up," one SADCC official said.

He spoke literally. Big development projects and SADCC trade routes have been picked as targets by Mozambique guerrillas whom SADCC says are financed, trained and directed by South Africa. Beira, a key port for SADCC, is virtually under siege, its water and electricity regularly cut off by guerrillas of the shadowy Mozambique National Resistance (RNM).

The Netherlands has pledged \$24.4 million to SADCC to modernise Beira. Work has begun but the RNB attacks trade routes to and from the port, causing shortages of such key commodities as fuel and fertilisers, especially in Malawi and Zimbabwe.

The conference will have before it a paper proposing development of fuel storage facilities at Beira. But they were blown up. Maputo says, by South African commandos, in December and the development scheme is now largely a dead letter.

Severe drought.

Adding to security problems, all of southern Africa is stricken by the Western recession and a second straight year of severe drought. They are unable to sell their basic commodities to depressed Western markets and at home they watch while their crops wither and their cattle die in dust bowls.

SADCC, whose 60 million people rank among the world's neediest, estimates it needs \$2.5 billion

The last SADCC summit, in Botswana last July, urged the international community to be generous at Maseru despite the recession. Mr. Blumeris said he was optimistic of continued solid support to the fledgling organisation though some officials here are nervous over the impact of regional instability on the purses of donor nations suffering their own economic troubles.

The agriculture paper for the meeting bluntly concedes this. Saying the prime aim of the SADCC food programme was to increase productivity and feed the millions of hungry, it added:

"In many countries of the region the most direct threat to these people is war...the highest priority for facilitating agricultural development is the prevention of war."

LETTERS

Arrogance of ignorance

The following letter to the editor is addressed to Andrew Al-Aundker who was quoted in an article by Claud Morris. The article in question, *Western Press Insults Arabs in Middle East Coverage*, appeared in the Jordan Times on Jan. 24.

Dear Mr. Andrew Alexander,

As a Palestinian Arab woman I am taking the liberty to advise you to delve into the volumes and volumes of history that have been written by famous historians, Arabs, Europeans and even some of the most sensible Jews who harbour in the clutches of their conscience the feeling of right and wrong. Knowledge helps to solve the arrogance of ignorance that a superiority complex furs.

It is only because you have not learned to penetrate the fog of propaganda that you say: "As for the Palestinians in particular, they are surely, not to put too fine a point on it, among the world's most awful bloody people." It does really sound like an ignorant child showing off his precocious knowledge. I am sorry for the instructors of history when and if they read your statements.

It was a famous British historian who in his book entitled *Jerusalem from archaeological research* found that our Palestine was historically inhabited by Arabs even before the birth of Christ. If you delve further into history you will learn that the Arabs being a human race were the most tolerant and just with every religion. Muslims, Jews and Christians.

I hope, Mr. Alexander, that you will be granted the honour of shaking hands with one of the greatest heroes in the world called Yasser Arafat, as his humanity is contagious.

Sultanie S. Halaby
P.O. Box 1838
Amman

مركز الصحافة

The Western impact -- and Islam's response

By Yvonne Y. Haddad

The author is associate professor of Islamic Studies at Hartford (CT) Seminary and associate editor of "The Muslim World". She wrote this article for "The Link", published by Americans for Middle East Understanding.

The Islamic response to Western domination took many forms, discussed within this study under three categories: (a) acculturation, (b) normative, and (c) neo-normative. The term "acculturation" refers to those Muslims who have accepted the Western definition of reality and have struggled to reform and redefine Islam to fit the models and norms thus appropriated. These include secularists, nationalists, communists and the romantics who in different ways have sought to replicate Western civilisation in their respective countries. While some of them are convinced that only radical methods such as the separation of religion and state can provide the vitality necessary to rebuild their nations according to Western models, others strive to fuse various Western ideas into the prevalent structures, seeking Islamic precedents to justify their incorporation and validate their "Islamic" source.

The term "normativists" is used for those Muslim traditionalists who have never wavered in their rejection of the West as alien and its norms as ungodly. "Neo-normativists" refers to the subsequent Islamic response to the struggle between the acculturators and the normativists. It is used in discussion of various Muslims who in attempting to moderate Islam refuse to relativise it, to trivialise it, or "patch it up." They are the ideological engineers who are striving to develop an Islamic identity that is totally Muslim and totally relevant to the modern world. The term neo-normative is assigned to them because, although they may disagree with each other on details, they are consistent in affirming that Islam is the norm by which all reality is measured and by which everyone is judged.

It has become fashionable in Western circles to refer to the Islamisation process evident in various parts of the world as "fundamentalism," or Muslim "fanaticism." The term neo-normative is utilised in this essay to avoid the tendency of Western readers to dismiss "fanaticism" and "fundamentalism" as passing fads that need to be ignored because of their transient nature. Neo-normativists are not a small group of malcontents who, given the proper incentive, can be re-incorporated in the general body of society. The quest for an Islamic identity is not restricted to the fringe, but is a deliberate effort on the part of thousands of leaders in all aspects of life in various Muslim countries to find an Islamic answer to the problems of their societies.

Neo-normative Muslims seek similar goals to those of the moral majority. In fact, their views on the family, the role of women, the type of society they strive to fashion are almost identical. Neo-normative Muslims insist on providing a modern view of the world; their teachings are aimed at

redeeming society. Unlike traditional Islamic teachings of the normativists, their literature focuses on man, his duties and responsibilities in the world to himself, to God and the society. Neo-normativists have developed an anthropological dimension to Islamic theology, making Islam a comprehensive ideology seeking the fulfilment of a utopia here on earth.

The student of Arab history will find that all three forms of response developed quite early under Western political and military domination. However, they appear to have had a checked history of success at different times. The prevalence of any one of these as a comprehensive ideology helping to analyse existent forces and attempting to plan, supervise and implement future goals has varied with the fortunes of these countries. When not in ascendancy, they have assumed the role of the opposition.

It should come as no surprise that two kinds of acculturators (nationalists and secularists) flourished under European colonial rule. It is evident that they were encouraged and supported by the colonial powers who found in them ready students. In the political field, parliamentary rule was established with various segments of the population given the right to vote. Furthermore, new constitutions modeled after European precedents were written for the various countries. In the social sphere, there were several attempts to grant women full rights, not only to go to school and have access to public places, but in some places even to vote. These rights also extended into family life, previously the exclusive domain of the shari'a. Thus new interpretations were developed to restrict polygamy, easy repudiation and other rights that the shari'a granted to males.

The economy, under the direct supervision of the colonial powers, became more intimately tied to that of the Europeans with the various countries providing the natural resources for the European factories as well as the markets for their manufactured products. In most countries resident foreign nationals also acquired control of the utilities as well as of trade by dominating all import and export activities. The local landowning class provided the rest of the capitalists who managed the local economies.

As for the Islamic religion and its values, the secularists and other acculturators argued that Islam had always advocated Western ideals. The fusion of a religious and a temporal authority in the person of the caliph was an historical deviation. The prophetic function was unique, never to be repeated. Islam, they insisted, is in a position of retardation because it has assumed too much control of the daily lives of Muslims. Even the prophet Muhammad had said that Muslims are better than he of the affairs of their daily lives; hence the secularists sought to dismiss many of the customs based on the example of the prophet's life. Islam must be relegated to the personal sphere and should have no impact on the political, economic, social and cultural areas of life.

The normativists affirmed the

classical arguments condemning the secularists as innovators. What they protested was the trivialisation of religion. While they watched, Islam was being undermined and eliminated from having an impact in the affairs of the state. Not only had the divine laws revealed in the Koran for the governing of human affairs been undermined, but also special courts had been established to implement colonial justice in matters pertaining to relations between the indigenous people and the resident foreigners. Western legislation had also given licence for the consumption of liquor and the sanctioning of prostitution.

Neo-normative Islam affirmed through its various advocates (the most notable of whom was Hassan al-Banna, the founder of the Muslim Brotherhood) that Islam to be Islam must impinge on public policy and must be intimately concerned with all aspects of life. Islam then is perceived not only as a religion that supervises man's relationship to God, but also as intrinsically involved in creating a Muslim society regulating all aspects of man's relationship to man.

While World War I precipitated direct European intervention in several Arab countries, World War II brought European domination to an end. The new independent states came into being almost simultaneously with the State of Israel in 1948. Although the Western press has incessantly created an image of a tiny Israel being attacked by formidable armies from several Arab nations, a careful study will show that the army of Jordan continued to be under British leadership while the British sat astride the Suez Canal in Egypt and were able to intercept armament shipments destined for Arab countries. Furthermore, the national government of Syria was trying to remove "the mercenaries" that supported French hegemony.

The defeat of 1948 and 1949 was seen to be the consequence of Arab lack of preparation and Israeli acquisition of a fresh arm supply from Czechoslovakia (despite the armistice stipulation against such acquisition by either party). It signalled the end of the democratic experiment in Arab Muslim countries. The parliamentary systems were tested by this war and found inadequate. Imitation of the West had not brought parity with the West.

Furthermore, the establishment of the State of Israel was proof of the inadequacy of the parliamentary nationalist experiment for those who were pained by the humiliation of defeat. In no time, coup d'etats in various Arab countries, e.g., Egypt, Syria, Iraq, removed the westernised nationalists, elites from office. Power evolved from a new breed of leadership, military officers originally recruited from the middle and lower middle classes. Their military training, it was hoped, would provide new direction to redeem the honour of the nation. They formed the most westernised and modernised institution in these countries. Upon assumption of power they sought to speed the modernisation process through

the adoption of a socialist and/or Marxist model. Socialism became the dominant ideology of several Arab countries believed that a new Arab man could be produced through intensified effort, development and planning. It was during this period that education became truly public and available to the masses.

Under the colonial regimes very few schools were established to specifically provide cadres for the civil bureaucracy. (This set the precedent for the following generations who assumed that education entitled them to a government job.) Despite all claims to their "civilising" mission, the colonial powers prepared only a small select western-oriented group. Rarely was more than one small high school established in select urban centres. The availability of education to the masses in the post-colonial period has produced a new educated elite, predominantly of lower class and peasant background seeking upward mobility through education. The majority of these new graduates have had no direct experience of the westernising "brainwashing" undertaken under the colonial rule with the help of mission schools. For most of these students, socialism has provided an alternative ideology that leads to modernity, ascendancy and acceptance in the international community.

The socialist and Marxist experiment has been dominated by a different group of acculturators who find Marxism appealing because it is believed to have proven effective in Russia, transforming it from an agrarian economy into an industrial giant. This success can be replicated, it is hoped, if one acquires the correct ideology. Furthermore, socialism provides a speedy means of modernisation and westernisation without Christianisation.

It was with great enthusiasm that Egypt under Nasser embarked on the socialist experiment. Nasser's popularity was bolstered by the image of success and potency which he acquired after the 1956 Suez War when he nationalised the Suez Canal, withstood American political and economic pressure and finally brought to completion the departure of British forces from Egypt.

Nasser was able to institute socialist laws because he effectively eliminated the neo-normative opposition that insisted that Islam must govern all life. By 1965, several leaders of the Muslim Brotherhood, including Sayid Qutb, the most popular neo-normative ideologue, were executed. Hundreds of members were imprisoned while still others sought refuge outside Egypt. A number of them became the intellectual leadership of Saudi Arabia that sought to eliminate Nasser and his "anti-Islamic" socialist thought.

Encouraged by the United States, King Faisal of Saudi Arabia with the Shah of Iran sought to establish the Islamic pact, bringing together various Muslim nations which aimed at containing Nasser and the spread of socialism. Saudi Arabia supported the royal regime in Yemen and Nasser supported the republican system by sending Egyptian troops to aid the Yemeni

revolutionaries. (Nasser was later to speak about this as his Vietnam since it sapped the Egyptian economy, impeding the progress in industrialisation which Nasser fervently supported.)

The Arab-Israeli war of 1967 brought into serious question the hegemony of socialist ideology. The Arabs stood humiliated and once again parts of Syria, Jordan and Egypt were under foreign occupation. Socialism was seen by the masses to have failed. Marxist ideologues argued that the failure was not due to the ineffectiveness of socialism, but to Nasser's compromising attempt to cover socialism with Islamic garb in order to appeal to the masses. What went wrong, they said, was the compromise on ideology.

The Arab-Israeli War in 1967 initiated a frantic search for a new ideology. Neo-normative Islam once again began to appeal to the masses. Its appeal rested on the insistence of its advocates that true Islam had never been tried. While secularists (supporters of the European as well as the socialist models) bemoaned the fact that the defeat of 1967 was due to the inability of the leaders to eradicate the vestiges of religion from public life, the neo-normativists reasoned that the defeat was God's punishment inflicted on the Muslims because they had sought salvation in alien ideologies, preferring them to God's guidance in the Koran.

The Israeli connection

The rise of Islamic consciousness in the Muslim world is also directly related to Israeli policies in the area. The formation of the State of Israel in 1948 had a dire effect on many of the intelligentsia of the Arab World. Secularists and westernisers felt betrayed by Europe and America, the "defenders of justice and freedom." American policies in the area made it clear that while support was given to democratic principles and the right of self-determination to various peoples throughout the world, the same was denied to the Palestinians. Not only were they not to have the right of a homeland, but they were to be displaced, expelled from the land of their birth to make room for European Jews. It was felt that the Christians and Muslims of Palestine were chosen to atone for the sins of European Christians who at various times through pogroms, inquisitions and gas chambers had sought to annihilate European Jews.

While westernised Arabs struggled to form nation-states based on equal citizenship for all ethnic and religious groups, they watched with disbelief as Israel, supported by American money and military might, instituted a state based on religious affiliation with citizenship open to all born of a Jewish mother. Israeli policies aimed at the in-gathering of Jews from all over the world while insisting that there was no room for the indigenous people. Those who had a Christian or a Muslim mother were condemned to refugee existence, unfit for a Jewish state based on religious discrimination.

From its inception, Zionism, whether religious or political in ideology, has been based on a

religious understanding. It affirms the right of Jews to return to Palestine because of a promise scriptures say God made 4000 years ago to the Hebrews. Despite the notion that many Israelis are atheists, and that some Zionist ideologists believe that Zionism is a form of nationalism, many Muslims believe that the essential core of the right that Zionism affirms is cloaked with religious legitimacy based on a religious claim.

Muslims in the last few years with great fascination have watched United States policy-makers condemn the "fanaticism" or Islamic "fundamentalism" while ignoring the militancy of the Gush Emunim and the Jewish Defence League. Muslims from all walks of life have asked, "Why is it acceptable and proper for Israel to be Jewish, yet fanatical and obscurantist for Muslims to have religion impinge on public policy if that government is Muslim, while it is progressive and enlightened if practised in Israel?"

Sayid Qutb, who spent 1949-51 in the United States, gave what a growing number of Muslims perceive as an eloquent and convincing answer when he said that the West, which he characterised as the coalition of the capitalist, communist and Zionist forces in the world, seeks the destruction of Islam because it fears the power of Islam, the only mobilising force that can bring about the ascendancy for which the Muslims hope.

Qutb believed that at heart all Western wars against Muslim countries are the product of what he termed the Zionist-Crusader mentality, or what can be explained as the Judeo-Christian stance. Despite Western teachings that was inspired by religion are obsolete, he wrote, they and their surrogates, the Israelis, attack and acquire land, claiming goals, seeking the destruction of Islam.

Qutb saw the establishment of Israel as a continuation of the anti-Islamic Crusader mentality. He and his supporters have recalled the words of Field Marshal Edmund Allenby who, on entering Jerusalem in 1919, reportedly said, "Today the Crusades have come to an end." Thus for neo-normativists the State of Israel is an extension of Christian hatred of Islam. The "West" itself actually sanctions the fusion of religion and state in Israel, and Muslims must take heed to recognise that secularism, nationalism, socialism, or any other ism that seeks to separate religion and state is part of the Western conspiracy against Islam.

The American connection

Unqualified American support of Israel is an added dimension for the radicalisation of neo-normative Islam. It is obvious to Arabs that America has assigned a special low status to its Arab friends. Many question America's continued diplomatic, military and economic support of Israel despite the fact that it acts against America's stated interests. After listening to a ringing defence by an American senator of Israel's destruction of a nuclear plant in Iraq, an Arab asked whether the senator thought he was running for the Knesset rather than the

Congress of the United States. Others have wondered at America's continued support despite Israeli acts detrimental to American interests. Why is America supporting Israel when Israel sells arms to such countries as Communist-supported Ethiopia (with Cuba and Russia), and to Iran and Argentina? Others have questioned the American response to the deliberate sinking of the American ship Liberty in 1967 by the Israeli air force in which 34 American lives were lost.

The influence of the United States in the Middle East became more dominant after World War II, through American intent and design rather than by default. The strategic importance of the Arabian Gulf area was heightened by increased American dependence on oil. With typical insensitivity to Arab feelings, United States foreign policy responded to the "vacuum" created in the Arabian peninsula with the departure of the British. To those who lived there, the image of a "vacuum" created in the Arabian Peninsula with the departure of the British. To those who lived there, the image of a "vacuum" was offensive: not only did it affirm their insignificance, it suggested their non-existence.

To prevent Russian from filling the "vacuum," American foreign policy sought to contain Soviet influence through alliances and pacts, including the Baghdad pact. All countries were urged to choose the forces of democracy, enlightenment and freedom under the leadership of the United States. There was no middle position for those disinterested in the big power struggle. If they did not align themselves with the United States, they would be considered under the influence of communism. Those who made the right choice would be rewarded with the benefits of aid and military training.

The pressure on third world countries to choose one of the two systems gave rise to the Non-Aligned Movement, a position neo-normative Muslims had advocated vehemently after the establishment of the State of Israel. Muslims, they had argued, will not benefit from either East or West because both camps treat them with disdain and harbor nothing but enmity for Islam. Neither capitalism nor communism helped the Palestinians and the Arabs in their confrontation with Israel. This "conspiracy" became more convincing to the masses with every Arab-Israeli clash where each loss illustrated the inadequacy of the defensive weapons the Arabs were allowed to purchase.

Neo-normative Muslims kept asking: How does friendship with the East or West benefit us? We need an alternative. Islam was proposed as the alternative, a total system that encompasses all aspects of life, social, political and economic. Thus it is out of the experience of Israel and unlimited American support for its expansionist policies that the Islamic alternative began to make sense for a growing number of Arab Muslims. The Islamic alternative proceeds from an Islamic world view that insists on the rejection of "followership" of either East or

West and instead emphasises self-worth, dignity and authenticity.

The Lebanese connection

Neo-normative Muslims point to the impotence of Arab nationalism. It has failed to provide the dignity the Arab sought and the parity they coveted. In this context, it must be pointed out that the civil war that broke out in Lebanon in 1975 has dealt Arab nationalism its greatest setback. The civil war started after Yasser Arafat, head of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, returned from his "triumphant" appearance at the United Nations where it was felt that the Palestinian people received international recognition.

In New York, Arafat set before the world the principles on which the Palestinian people sought to build a nation in Palestine. It was to be based on a nationalist rather than religious ideology practiced by Israel. The future Palestine was to be based on a geographical and regional identity. It was to be a democratic state with equal status for Jews, Christians and Muslims regardless of their religious identification. This was a rejection of the Israeli stipulation for citizenship which is exclusively religious. Israeli laws, it is felt, discriminated against Palestinians not because they are Arabs, but because they are Christian and Muslim. Israel has absorbed and actively seeks to absorb all Arab Jews. (It is estimated that more than half of its citizens are Arab Jews, i.e., they speak Arabic, have "Arab" traditions, enjoy Arabic music and laugh at Arabic humor.)

In the endeavor to set up a non-sectarian Palestinian state, Lebanon was the model to be emulated. It is for this reason, many believe, that Israel instigated, supported and armed the Maronites of Lebanon to goad the Palestinians into being embroiled in a military confrontation. It was to demonstrate that the Lebanese experience is impractical. (If Christian and Muslim who have co-existed for 14 centuries cannot live in harmony, how could Israel be expected to opt for a truly democratic state where Palestinian Christians and Muslims could live and exercise equal rights with Jews?)

The Lebanese civil war did become a free-for-all. In retrospect, it spawned some of the strangest alliances in history which saw Syria and Saudi Arabia at times supporting the Maronites, "the Israeli puppets," against the Palestinians and Shiite Muslims. The Western press tended to report it as a Christian-Muslim confrontation ignoring the fact that Greek Orthodox, Greek Catholic and Protestant Christians were not sympathetic to the Maronites. The Greek Catholic Bishop in Lebanon at one time appealed to the Pope to pressure the Maronites to cease their hostilities, threatening to secede from the Catholic Church if Maronites persisted in what was seen as treasonous activity.

The Jordan Times apologises for Sunday's typographical error describing this as a two-part series. Dr. Haddad's article is being serialised over three days. The concluding instalment will appear tomorrow.

TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION

MAIN CHANNEL

17:30 News
17:35 News
18:10 News
18:15 News
18:30 News
18:35 News
18:40 News
18:45 News
18:50 News
18:55 News
19:00 News
19:05 News
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23:30 News
23:35 News
23:40 News
23:45 News
23:50 News
23:55 News
24:00 News

FOREIGN CHANNEL

18:00 French Programme
18:30 News in French
19:00 News in French
19:30 News in French
20:00 News in French
20:30 News in French
21:00 News in French
21:30 News in French
22:00 News in French
22:30 News in French
23:00 News in French
23:30 News in French
24:00 News in French

RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz AM & 99 MHz FM

& party on 95.60 KHz, SW

07:10 Morning Show

07:15 Morning Show

07:20 Morning Show

07:25 Morning Show

07:30 Morning Show

07:35 Morning Show

07:40 Morning Show

07:45 Morning Show

07:50 Morning Show

07:55 Morning Show

07:58 Morning Show

08:00 Morning Show

08:05 Morning Show

08:10 Morning Show

08:15 Morning Show

08:20 Morning Show

08:25 Morning Show

08:30 Morning Show

08:35 Morning Show

08:40 Morning Show

08:45 Morning Show

08:50 Morning Show

08:55 Morning Show

09:00 Morning Show

09:05 Morning Show

09:10 Morning Show

09:15 Morning Show

09:20 Morning Show

WHAT'S GOING ON

TODAY'S EVENTS

EXHIBITION

* Tunisian Costumes, at the French Cultural Centre.

* CBS Evening News, at the American Centre at 4:00 and 7:00 p.m.

VIDEO

* Choir singing at the YWCA, at 7:30 p.m. Interested singers are invited to join.

CHOIR

* Choir singing at the YWCA, at 7:30 p.m. Interested singers are invited to join.

CHURCHES

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabbal Amman, Tel. 24590.

Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabbal Amman, Tel. 37440.

De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) Jabbal Amman, Tel. 661757.

Church of the Assumption (Greek Orthodox) Abadi, 23541.

Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabbal Amman, 43453.

Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh, 71331.

Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh, 72561.

St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox) Ashrafieh, 71751.

Austrian International Church (Inter-denominational): meets at Southern Baptist School in Shmeisani, 663249.

CULTURAL CENTRES

American Centre Tel. 41520

British Council 36147-9

French Cultural Centre 37069

Goethe Institute 41993

Soviet Cultural Centre 44203

Spanish Cultural Centre 24049

Turkish Cultural Centre 39777

Haye Am Centre 66195

Humanity Youth City 667181

Y.W.C.A. 41793

Y.W.M.C.A. 664251

Amman Municipal Library 36111

University of Jordan Library 84355

MUSEUMS

Fallah Museum: Jewellery and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaic from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760.

Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabbal Al Qal'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.

Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries. A collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Mustazah, Jabbal Luvabdeh. Opening hours: 10:00 a.m. - 1:30 p.m. and 3:30 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 30128.

Military Museum: Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman. Opening hours: 9 a.m. - 4 p.m. Closed Saturdays. Tel. 66740.

People's Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 37169.

SERVICE CLUBS

Lions Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Tyche Hotel, 1:30 p.m.

Lions Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Amman Marriott Hotel, 1:30 p.m.

Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the International Hotel, 2:00 p.m.

Royal Automobile Club, Jabbal Amman, Eighth Circle. Tel. 81261.

PRAYER TIMES

05:00 Fajr

06:31 (Sunrise) Shuruq

11:49 Dhahar

14:47 'Asr

17:09 Maghrib

18:34 'Isha

FOR THE TRAVELLER

AMMAN AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Air Information Department at Amman Airport tel. 92205-4, where it should always be verified.

ARRIVALS

06:45 Cairo (EA)

08:45 Cairo (R)

08:55 Agaba (R)

09:15 Dubai, Abu Dhabi (R)

09:30 Jeddah (R)

09:40 Dhahran (R)

09:45 Kuwait (R)

10:15 Beirut (R)

10:35 Dhahran, Riyadh (SV)

11:00 Cairo (EA)

14:35 Kuwait (KLM)

16:00 Bucharest, Istanbul (R)

16:30 Larnaca (R)

16:30 Cairo (R)

16:55 Frankfurt, Geneva (R)

17:15 New York, Vienna (R)

17:30 London, Paris (R)

17:45 Madrid, Tripoli (R)

18:05 Rome (Alitalia)

18:30 Cairo (R)

19:00 Amsterdam, Athens (KLM)

19:00 Copenhagen, Athens (SIC)

19:15 Karachi (LI)

19:30 Cairo (EA)

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SPORTS

New Zealand beats Australia

ADELAIDE (R) — New Zealand made almost certain of a place in the World Series Cricket Cup final with a 46-run win over Australia, which left the hosts facing the embarrassing prospect of failing to qualify.

New Zealand scored 199 for nine in their quota of 50 overs and dismissed Australia for 153 in six overs fewer to stay top of the standings with 10 points and two matches left in the one-day triangular tournament.

England and Australia, both with eight points, could qualify ahead of New Zealand on run rate if they each beat the leaders in the last qualifying games in Perth this weekend.

England's superior average of 4.73 is a clear advantage if run rate is needed to resolve a tie on points, while Australia (4.03) must produce a much-improved effort in the last game to qualify against the odds ahead of New Zealand (4.58).

New Zealand captain Geoff Howarth attributed Australia's disintegrating challenge — they won their first three games — to a failure to cope with the pressure of batting second.

Howarth said: "They are there

cracking under pressure when chasing a target. Their batting seems to be their weak point."

Australia, with only one win in their last six games, made two changes aimed at greater flexibility in their attack by including medium pacer Ken Macleay and all-rounder Tom Hogan for their international debut instead of batsman Kepler Wessels and Dennis Lillee.

The move paid off as Macleay took one for 39 and left arm spinner Hogan two for 42 in their 10 overs to support strike bowlers Geoff Lawson, Rodney Hogg and Jeff Thomson.

Thomson snapped up three for 27, Hogg took one for 32, while Lawson did not take a wicket but conceded only 20 runs in 10 overs.

New Zealand's total was built on an accomplished top score of 84 by Glenn Turner, who came in after an opening stand of 23 and was eighth out at 171. Bruce Edgar's 18 was the next highest contribution.

Australia, with opener Allan Border hitting top score of 41, made a deceptively good start and were 103 for two at one stage.

Australia were gradually falling behind the asking rate, and crum-

bled as they played indiscreet shots in an attempt to lift the tempo.

New Zealand took a firm grip when they sent back David Hookes, Greg Chappell and Macleay while only four runs were added and Australia tumbled from 112 for three to 116 for six.

Rod Marsh led a brief revival but the New Zealanders clinched victory when they swept aside the last four wickets for 12 runs.

Richard Hadlee made another telling contribution with two for 15 in seven overs, while medium pacers Ewen Chappell, two for 26, and Jeremy Coney, three for 40, supported effectively.

There was confusion about New Zealand's total, shown on the scoreboard as 200 but which the radio and two television scorers said should have been 199.

After the match officials watched film of the contentious 45th over by Chappell and decided 199 was the correct total. Warren Lees' score was reduced from 10 to 9 and Chappell's bowling figures altered from one for 27 to one for 26.

New Zealand's winning margin was cut by one run to 46.

Baseball's free agents striking it richer

By Murray Chass

NEW YORK — Modern baseball economics at times has produced new methods of measuring a player's value. Even a child with a calculator could figure out, for instance, that in 1981 Rennie Stennett's \$600,000 salary meant he earned \$6,896.55 for each time at bat, because he batted only 87 times that year. That, of course, is a figurative mathematical measurement.

In each of the next five seasons, Omar Moreno will provide statistics with a literal mathematical measurement. The Houston Astros will pay Moreno \$600,000 a year in salary for playing centre field, but he will earn an additional \$214.29 each time he steps to the plate.

Moreno, who signed with the Astros as a free agent last month, is one of many players whose contracts carry bonus provisions. Some of the bonuses, such as those for games or innings pitched, are relatively easy to earn because the levels stipulated in the contracts are easily attainable. Other bonuses, such as those for winning the league's most valuable player or Cy Young awards, are not so easy.

In Moreno's case, though, his contract contains a clause that could pay him a maximum of \$150,000 in addition to his \$600,000 salary. The formula the Astros will use in determining how much of that \$150,000 he will receive is based on 700 plate appearances.

If he bats at least 700 times (last season he totalled 706 plate appearances), he will get the entire \$150,000. If he has fewer than 700 at-bats, he will receive the total of the number of appearances multiplied by \$214.29. In other words, if in the season-opener Moreno bats five times, he will already have earned at least an additional \$1,071.45.

Details of Moreno's pact and other free-agent contracts were learned from various sources with access to the information that baseball clubs do not make public.

Those details show that since the Nov. 10 draft, 12 free agents have signed contracts worth a guaranteed \$1 million or more. Steve Garvey's five-year, \$6.6 million contract with the San Diego Padres is the most lucrative of the dazzling dozen, but the Yankees have committed themselves to the most money, signing three players for a guaranteed total of \$11,175,000.

Steve Kemp signed for the most Yankee money, \$5.45 million for five years, but Bob Shirley's contract — \$2.05 million for three

years — is easily the most surprising of the three deals because he has a career pitching record of 53 victories and 74 defeats. Don Baylor signed for \$3.675 million for four years.

The Astros also re-signed Alan Ashby, the catcher who had become a free agent. They are the only team besides the Yankees who signed more than one free agent to contracts worth more than \$1 million.

All but two of those 12 free-agent contracts — those belonging to Terry Forster of Atlanta and Rick Manning of Cleveland — have bonus provisions, but none of the bonuses is as easily attainable as Moreno's for plate appearances.

Four players, Garvey, Kemp, Baylor and Floyd Bannister, can earn bonuses ranging from \$50,000 to \$150,000 for winning individual awards in their leagues or if their team wins the league championship series or the World Series.

The Yankees have those provisions with both Kemp and Baylor, so they know they would have to pay off on only one if either were to win the American League MVP award. But each player also has a provision for a \$50,000 bonus if he finishes second through fifth in the voting.

Bannister is the only player of the group who could earn bonuses for being the American League's most valuable player and its Cy Young award winner. Rolfe Fingers achieved that feat in 1981, and if Bannister were to duplicate it, he would take home an extra \$250,000. Even if he didn't win either award, though, the pitcher could earn extra money because the provisions would pay off if he were to finish in the top six in the Cy Young voting and the top 10 in the MVP balloting.

Furthermore, Bannister is one of three recent free agents who have attendance clauses. The Chicago White Sox will pay Bannister \$5,000 for each block of 50,000 in attendance past 1.6 million. Garvey's bonus begins if the Padres reach 1.9 million in attendance. If they reach that plateau, the first baseman will receive \$50,000, then receive an additional \$50,000 at each of three other levels, up to 2.25 million, for a possible total of \$200,000. The third player, Al Cowens, resigned by the Mariners, will receive \$5,000 if Seattle attendance reaches 1.4 million in 1984, and \$5,000 if it reaches 1.5 million in 1985.

The White Sox record attendance was 1,657,135 in 1977; the Padres drew a club high of 1,670,107 in 1978, and the

Mariners had a record 1,338,511 in 1977.

Garvey, a successful and popular player in southern California, figures to have more of an impact on the San Diego attendance than Bannister will on Chicago's.

Ballard Smith, the Padre president, said the team had sold 1,200 new season-ticket plans in the first few weeks after Garvey was signed. "In the week after we signed Steve, which was Christmas week and a tough time to sell tickets, we sold 100 season tickets a day," Smith said.

A year ago the California Angels gave Reggie Jackson an attendance clause — 50 cents for each paid home admission over 2.4 million — and he wound up with an additional \$203,680 because the Angels drew an American League record 2,807,360.

Besides his various bonus possibilities, Bannister has perhaps the most unusual provisions in his contract, which is guaranteed for five years. If in the fifth year, he pitches 210 innings or makes 31 starts or appears in 48 games, the contract automatically is extended to a sixth year. The same provision applies for two additional years after that. His salary in each of those three years would be \$1.2 million or \$1 million plus the bonuses he earned in the previous season if that figure would total more than \$1.2 million.

If Bannister were to play for the maximum eight years provided in his contract, he would earn an average of more than \$1 million per year.

Shirley received the second most lucrative contract among free-agent pitchers, signing for three years and \$2.05 million. He also has bonus provisions for the Cy Young and relief pitcher of the year awards.

Shirley was one of three left-handed pitchers whose signings were announced by the Yankees on the same day. The contracts of the trio are worth more than \$7 million. Based on his impressive half-year performance as a starter last year, Shane Rawley received a four-year contract worth \$2.79 million. Dave Righetti, who last year had an \$85,000 salary following his rookie of the year award, signed a four-year contract worth \$2,265,000.

Pitcher Fernando Valenzuela of the Los Angeles Dodgers is seeking an arbitrated salary of \$1 million a year. The Associated Press reported from New York, and this time there will be no holdout if he doesn't get it.

— New York Times

TENNIS TALK

Better practice sessions

By Maureen Stalla

TODAY WE will talk about practice. I want to tell you how to dramatically improve the quality of your practice sessions without changing your actual practice time.

I have observed two practice styles here in Amman. There are the hitters—those people who go out and just hit for the joy of it. There is no focus to the session, no shots are drilled or weak points strengthened. In fact, a weakness, say a backhand, is avoided in order to preserve the joy of the session. Sets, too, are usually avoided.

There is nothing wrong with this. However this player will never do well in club tournaments and will have very little fun in casual inter-club matches where he will find, to his bewilderment, that his nice tennis game is no game at all.

Then there is the Set Fanatic. All he does is play sets. He does not even warm up more than five minutes. He may be a good competitor, but his technical game will never improve. He bangs in his first serve and blows in his second. His backhand is iffy. He will play at the same level for years even though he plays three or four times a week.

So here is how to improve: When you go out to play, warm up carefully. Hit medium speed balls concentrating on your footwork, then work on a relaxed easy swing. After you feel loose, hit specific shots: forehand to forehand, backhand to backhand, volley to one corner, hit twenty-five overheads. Then play a set — you must play points to stay match-tough. In practice sets work on something specific; come to net on all first serves, or hit all backhands topspin and crosscourt. And please, warm up your serve. Take ten or twenty practice serves to warm up the muscles in your arm.

The secret is to go out on the court with a purpose or goal. Say it to yourself: "Today I will hit all serve returns in" or "I will not be passed." I don't want to take the joy out of the game.

Tennis is supposed to be fun! (But) I urge you to give purposeful practice a try. After all, better tennis is more fun.

East German swimmers claim overall honours at 26-nation meet

AMERSFOORT, Netherlands (R) — East German swimmers doubled their victory tally from three to six to claim the overall honours on the last day of a three-day, 26-nation competition here Sunday.

The Netherlands finished with five wins, the United States four and Britain and the Soviet Union three each.

American team leader Rowdy Gaines had to settle for fourth place behind three East Europeans in the 200 metres freestyle. The world record holder clocked one minute 52.88 seconds as Sergei Smirjargin and Sergei Krasjock completed a one-two Soviet triumph. Winner Smirjargin recorded 1:52.53.

Gaines shared fourth spot in the 50 metres freestyle with Smirjargin. Both men were timed at 23.87 as Britain's David Lowe

triumphed in 23.48.

Lowe's compatriot Stephen Poulter won the 400 metres individual medley in 4:32.40, with Canadians Maurizio Divano and Peter Dobson second and third respectively.

Canadian Lavents Mady took the 200 metres butterfly in 2:02.98, three hundredths of a second clear of Dutch hope Frank Drost, with Poulter third.

East German Kathrin Zimmermann won the 100 metres backstroke in 1:03.22 and her team mate Anke Sonnenbrodt romped to success in the 400 metres freestyle in 4:11.22. Second placed Ine Beyerma of West Germany only managed 4:15.97.

Ralf Buttgerit completed the East German haul, winning the 100 metres breaststroke in 1:07.38.

F.A. Cup draw kind to Tottenham

LONDON (R) — Tottenham, bidding to win the English Football Association (F.A.) Cup for the third successive year, have been drawn away to Everton in the fifth round, only the third time they will have played outside London in 19 consecutive F.A. Cup ties.

Tottenham stretched their unbeaten run in the Cup to 18 matches with Saturday's 2-1 over West Bromwich. They have not lost in the competition since March 1980.

After hearing Monday's draw manager Keith Burkinshaw said: "The draw has been kind to us over the last couple of seasons so we can't complain now we have to play away."

Cup favourites Liverpool entertain Brighton, the last side to win at Anfield last March. Liverpool have not lost a home F.A. Cup tie for 17 years.

For Brighton's caretaker manager Jimmy Melia and midfielder Jimmy Case the match will mean an emotional return to Anfield as both are former Liverpool players.

Second favourites Manchester United travel to Derby, while European Champions Aston Villa entertain either Watford or Fulham. Second division Middlesbrough entertain the winners of the Arsenal-Leeds replay. The matches will be played on Feb. 19.

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THE BRITISH LADIES OF AMMAN

The monthly general meeting of the British Ladies of Amman will be held at the Regency Palace Hotel at 10 a.m. on Wednesday, Feb. 2, 1983. New members are welcome. Creche available

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هكذا في الامم

ECONOMY

U.S. president says Americans have to sacrifice

Reagan presents \$848.5b budget to Congress

WASHINGTON (R)—President Reagan formally presented Congress Monday with an \$848.5 billion 1984 budget which he said would mean sacrifices by all Americans but would not impose undue hardship on any particular group.

It projects a \$189 billion deficit for the financial year beginning on Oct. 1, only slightly smaller than the record \$208 billion deficit anticipated for 1983.

Both of these deficits are roughly three times the size of any recorded before President Reagan took office two years ago.

In campaigning for the White House, he had pledged to balance

the budget by 1984.

For 1984, he asked Congress to approve a one-year freeze on spending for most non-defence programmes, major reforms to reduce the growth of benefits in a variety of social welfare programmes, and a significant increase in defence spending.

Spending in the year would be only 5.3 per cent above the \$805.2 billion expected this year. But after inflation is taken into account, domestic expenditure would actually fall by two per cent and defence spending would rise by nine per cent.

Although Mr. Reagan is proposing no major tax boosts for

1984, the budget assumed \$11 billion in new revenue for next year.

This would be achieved by advancing the date of already scheduled increases in employer and worker taxes for the social security pension system and limiting the amount of tax-free employer-paid contributions to workers' health insurance.

Despite these attempts to hold the line on government spending, the president's budget showed that deficits would continue to rise dramatically in future years unless large new tax increases were adopted.

Mr. Reagan, therefore, proposed a \$146 billion package of "stand-by" tax boosts to take effect in 1986, 1987 and 1988.

These taxes increases include a five dollar per barrel fee on domestic and imported oil and a five per cent surcharge on individual and corporate income tax payments.

In his budget message, Mr. Reagan said the tax increases would be "resorted to only if absolutely necessary," but the administration's own future-year budget calculations included the tax measures.

Members of Congress have already been briefed on most of the major elements in the budget proposal and have praised Mr. Reagan for his realistic assessment of the country's financial situation.

However, Mr. Reagan's fellow Republicans who control the Senate and opposition Democrats who control the House of Representatives have made it clear they will seek some major changes in distribution of the president's proposed spending cuts.

The biggest battle will be over defence spending, for which Mr. Reagan is seeking \$238.6 billion—\$30 billion over last year's level.

The 1984 funding request was \$8 billion less than the president had originally planned to propose, but Senate Republicans will be looking to trim nearly twice that amount from the Pentagon budget.

In the House, Democrats will try for even larger reductions in defence spending growth, arguing that huge cuts in domestic programmes cannot be justified unless the military also bears its fair share.

Congressional leaders of both political parties have also indicated strong opposition to the stand-by tax increase plan.

Democrats hope to achieve revenue increases by repealing a portion of the 10 per cent income tax cut scheduled to take effect this July 1 and by eliminating a current law that will index tax rates to inflation beginning in 1985.

These are key elements of the three-year tax cut plan President Reagan pushed through Congress in 1981, and he has vowed to fight

any attempts to overturn them.

The budget outlined several new initiatives for dealing with the country's record post-war 10.8 per cent unemployment rate, including a six-month extension of jobless benefits for workers who have already exhausted their payments and new funds for training workers whose skills have become obsolete.

The president also called for a special tax credit for firms that hire unemployed people.

Congressional Democrats say a much more ambitious job creation programme is needed to aid the 12 million Americans currently out of work and they have already outlined a \$6 billion plan to provide public works jobs.

Republicans, whose losses in the 1982 congressional elections were largely the result of dissatisfaction with the president's economic policies, are also pressing for some type of jobs plan.

The economic assumptions underlying Mr. Reagan's budget projections show that even with a U.S. economic recovery from the current recession underway by mid-1983, unemployment for this year will average 10.7 per cent and only drop to 9.5 per cent by the end of 1984.

Monetary help stressed

President Reagan, underscoring the seriousness of the current monetary crisis, Monday indicated to Congress that he would seek extra finance for the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

He made it clear that he would try to meet the U.S. commitment to the World Bank and would require an increase in funding for the Export-Import Bank.

Also due for funding are the Inter-American Development Bank, the Asian Development Bank and the African Development Bank, although the amounts are still to be negotiated.

Two years ago, the Reagan administration criticised the development banks for assisting countries that could afford to turn elsewhere, and the IMF for being too lenient with wayward countries.

It was also unhappy with the role of the Export-Import Bank, which helps U.S. companies export overseas by assisting foreign customers with loans, believing these matters should be left to the marketplace.

Changes in administration thinking reflect recognition of the seriousness of the current global recession and debt problems in many countries and the fact that the United States was being hurt by competition from abroad.

Funding for the IMF is still under negotiation but discussion, as the budget notes, centres on an increase of 40 to 50 per cent in each member's quota, or financial pledge.

In addition, the United States is seeking a major increase in the IMF's General Arrangements to Borrow (GAB), a pool of funds put up by the major industrial countries.

The administration expects to spend \$1.41 billion on the development banks in 1984, an increase of \$133 million over the current year and \$344 million over 1982.

A substantial portion of the outlays will be used to meet U.S. commitments to the World Bank's International Development Association (IDA), which provides interest-free loans to the very poorest nations.

For the Export-Import Bank it will commit \$10 billion in 1984 compared with \$8 billion this year.

It is also asking for \$2.67 billion in supplementary financing in 1984 if it becomes necessary to fight subsidies by other countries, the budget said.

Law enforcement gains

Law enforcement, particularly the fight against drug trafficking, is one of the few areas of domestic government singled out for more money in the budget.

It projects an outlay of \$3.3 billion for federal law enforcement—nine per cent more than in the previous year and well above the rate of inflation assumed in the budget.

Of that figure, \$1.35 million will go to 13 regional task forces set up by the administration as part of its stepped-up fight against organised drug crime.

That represents a 30 per cent increase over 1983 spending. The main anti-drug effort is concentrated in southern Florida, a major centre of international drug sales and transfers.

The budget proposes more money for drug laboratory resources, automated information systems for the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and foreign investigations.

It also takes account of the rising prison population in the United States, projecting a 10 per cent rise in spending on federal prisons to \$466 million.

Science to benefit

Science, space and technology will benefit from a seven per cent increase in funding under the budget.

The budget seeks an \$8.3 billion outlay for these fields compared with the previous year's \$7.8 billion.

\$4 billion, or almost 50 per cent of total funds, is allocated to the 1984 space shuttle programme under which, depending on demand, as many as nine flights are planned.

The administration also proposes an 18 per cent increase to \$1.3 billion in spending on the National Science Foundation,

which supports research in physical sciences and engineering.

Some American academics have expressed fears that insufficient funding is causing the United States to lose its leadership in areas such as high physics to Western European countries.

Meanwhile the U.S. Health and Human Services Department (HHS) Sunday proposed a 1984 budget of \$289 billion, five per cent higher than the previous year.

The HHS outlay, \$14 billion more than in fiscal 1983, is the largest U.S. agency budget, exceeding defence spending by almost \$50 billion.

It is larger than the budgets of every country in the world except the U.S. and the Soviet Union.

The HHS budget for fiscal year 1983 was 10 per cent higher than for fiscal year 1982, which had itself increased 17 per cent from the previous year.

It is based on congressional approval of reforms adopted by President Reagan's social security commission and on changes in the medicare programme which increase patient payments for short-term hospital visits while lowering long-term costs.

The budget includes \$194.7 billion for the social security administration, \$80.7 billion for medicare and other health care, \$7.9 billion for the public health service, which includes the Food and Drug Administration, and \$5.3 billion for human development services.

The social security reforms would advance the date of already scheduled increases in social security taxes, raise the tax on self-employed persons, tax benefits of retirees who earn more than \$20,000 a year and postpone the annual cost-of-living increase from this July to next January.

The changes in medicare, which provides health insurance for 30 million elderly and disabled Americans, would help the seriously ill while providing incentives to limit hospital stays for others, the department said.

Present medicare programmes pay all hospital costs for those covered from the second through to the 60th consecutive day of care.

Beneficiaries must pay \$87.50 per day from the 61st to 90th days and \$175 per day from the 91st to 150th days of hospital care.

Medicare beneficiaries must pay all costs after the 150th day of consecutive hospital care.

Under the HHS plan, patients would pay \$28 a day from the second through to the 15th day and \$17.50 a day from the 16th through to the 60th day.

Medicare would pay all hospital costs after the 60th day.

A patient who stays in the hospital for 150 days under the new plan would pay \$1,530 compared to \$13,475 under the present law.

Budget-defence page 8

FORECAST FOR TUESDAY, FEB. 1, 1983

YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: A good day to put into effect a new course of action that could give you more abundance in the future. This is no time to strut and attempt to impress others with new ideas.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) You can easily obtain the data you need at this time. Group affairs are fine now since they can bring excellent results.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Good day to confer with trusted advisers and gain excellent suggestions from them. Take no risks with money.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Good friends will gladly introduce you to influential persons who can help you in career matters. Sidestep a troublemaker.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Good day for expansion in your line of endeavor and adding to prestige you now enjoy. Take needed health treatments.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Engage in social activities that are character building and can bring advancement in your career. Improve your budget.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Be sure to keep promises you have made. Use your ability for investigating wisely and coming up with the right answers.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Listen to what a good friend has to say so that you can gain a personal goal more readily. Strive for increased happiness.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Put more effort into your work and gain more benefits. Consult an expert for ideas to improve your financial position.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Study whatever has been puzzling you in the past and come up with the right answers. Be logical.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Study your monetary status and find the right way to gain more security. Come to a better understanding with loved one.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Attend to outside tasks early in the day for best results. Avoid a temptation to spend more money than you can afford.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Put a new plan to work that could give you added income in the days ahead. Be more willing to do extra work.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will be a magnetic person and will be able to solve problems that are difficult for others. Direct education along lines of investigation for best results. Don't neglect ethical and religious training early in life.

"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R)—Equities closed mixed in quiet trading on easier sterling, dealers said.

Oil was mixed following reports that Gulf producers might be prepared to defend a \$4 price cut, with B.P. down 6p at 310 and Shell unchanged on balance at 408. Tricentrol was up 8p at 164 after 168 on news of a subsidiary's oil and gas discovery in Utah's Nancy field.

Among leading industrials Beecham was up 4p at 346, ICI fell 4p at 390 but Vickers rose 6p to 105. The F.T. index at 1500 Monday was up 3.2 at 623.2.

Golds and North American shares were firmer.

Government bonds showed net falls ranging to ½ point in response to the weakness of sterling and the higher trend in domestic money market rates, dealers said.

Banks mostly finished with gains extending to 5p as in Lloyds at 440 while insurances closed off the highs with Prudential up 3p at 359 after 360 and Legal and General up 11p at 378.

Aberthaw fell 30p to 568 following market fears that the agreed merger with Blue Circle might be referred to the Monopolies Commission. Blue Circle was unchanged at 433.

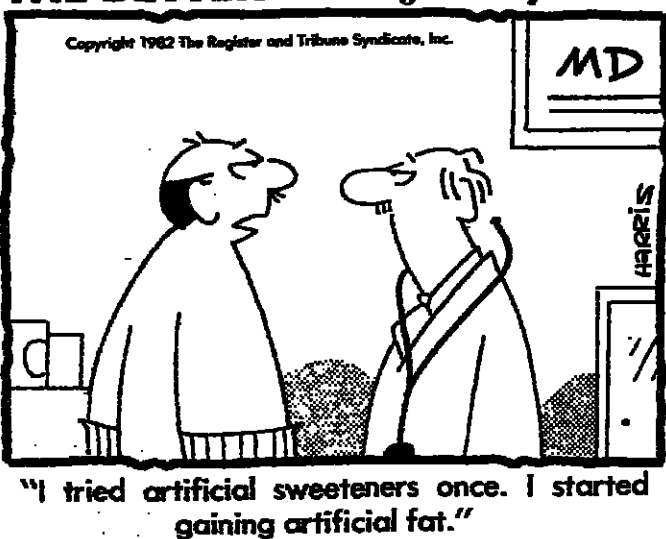
LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R)—Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Monday.

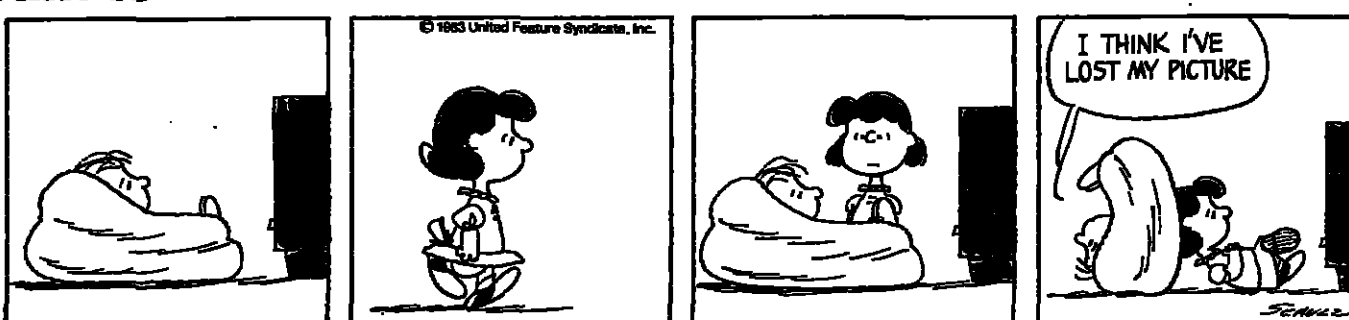
One sterling	1.5310/20	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.2351/54	Canadian dollars
	2.4458/68	West German marks
	2.6880/90	Dutch guilders
	1.9980/95	Swiss francs
	47.88/93	Belgian francs
	6.9260/9310	French francs
	1407.00/1408.00	Italian lire
	237.70/85	Japanese yen
	7.4470/90	Swedish crowns
	7.1465/85	Norwegian crowns
	8.5925/75	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	500.25/501.25	U.S. dollars

THE BETTER HALF.

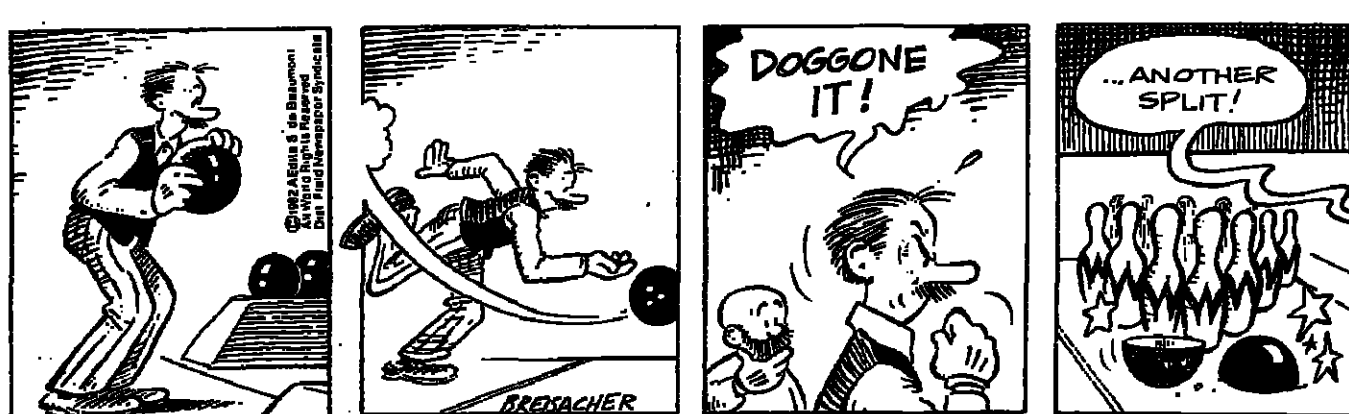
By Harris



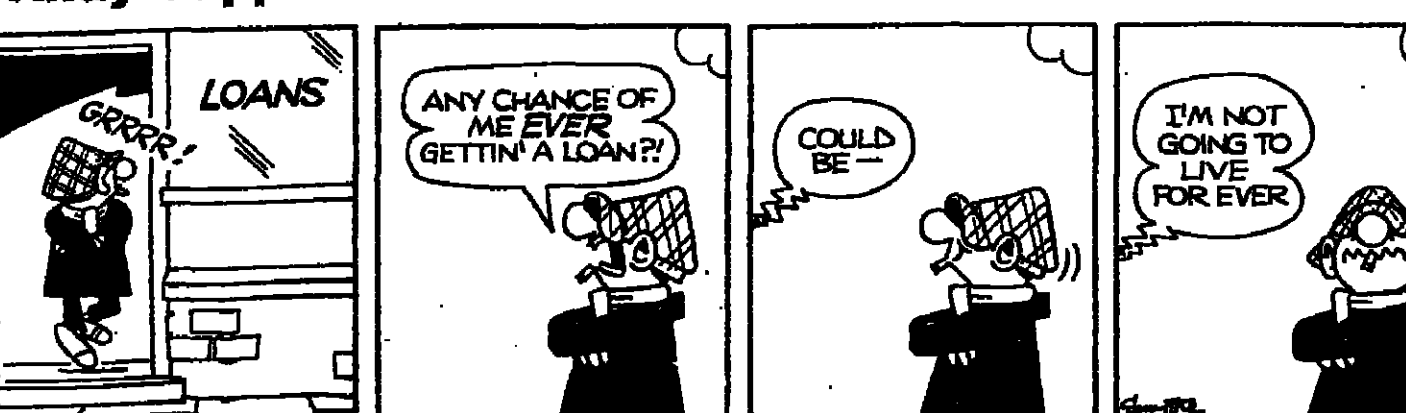
Peanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

OSTIC

AMGUT

TENNIT

RAZTUQ

WHAT IT IS FOR A MAN WITH A BIG MUSTACHE TO EAT SOUP.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: A

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: CRACK BRINY GIBBON FEEBLE

Answer: How you might listen to people who play the piano that way—BY EAR

THE Daily Crossword by Nancy McCarthy

ACROSS

1 Vend

5 U.S. natural

10 African fox

14 Butterine

15 Take for oneself

16 Scold

17 Speaks the unvarnished truth

20 Playful fish-eaters

21 Set apart

22 Wedding notice word

23 Ventilates

25 Edge

26 — of Cleves

DOWN

27 Affirms

31 GI civives

34 Do grammar work

36 Pair

37 Capri, for one

38 Pub potable

39 Bucket

40 Bishoric

41 Briffite

43 Musical direction

44 Hunter of sorts

46 A — able

48 Legal thing

49 Venomous snakes

50 Hebrew teacher

53 Tea or coffee dealer

57 Chemical ester

58 Speaks the unvarnished truth

61 Jai —

62 Silly ones

63 San —

64 Charon's river

65 City in Germany

66 Kind of school abbr.

19 Choice

24 Mand

26 Goddess of mischief

27 Action scenes

28 Offie's pal

29 Taunt

30 Alone

31 Atomizer's product

32 Addict

33 Dog's tormenter

35 — mode

39 Coral

41 Mimics

42 Trace

43 Kind of thread

45 Tediously long

47 Uttered

49 City on the Rhone

50 Badgerlike animal

51 "There is — to live."

52 Twig broom

53 Talk — it

54 Urges

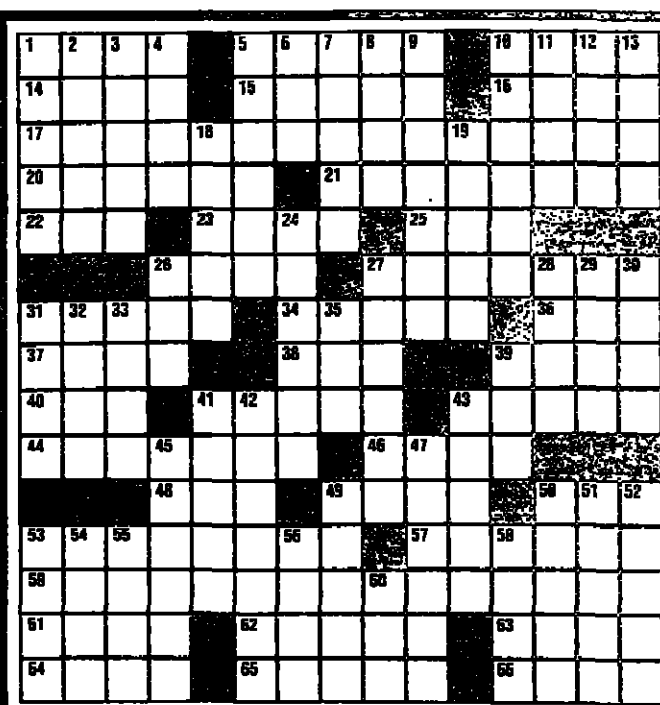
55 Thaws

56 Drams

58 Summers: Fr.

59 DeValera's country

60 Japanese bay



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WORLD

Pentagon wants \$238.6b in '84

WASHINGTON (R) — The Reagan administration Monday presented a \$238.6 billion defence budget for 1984 and said this was a realistic figure to make amends for neglect of U.S. military spending in the 1970s and to counter "the growing Soviet challenge."

The budget also asks Congress to approve a further \$35.5 billion in additional spending authorisations for several years beyond 1984.

The \$238.6 billion is 29.7 billion up on the amount approved by Congress for 1983 and includes \$6.6 billion in long-range spending for the controversial MX missile and 6.9 billion for the new B-1 bomber.

Stiff opposition is expected in Congress to the defence plans on the grounds that spending remains too high, especially because of projected cuts in social welfare programmes and a \$189 billion deficit in the overall \$848.5 billion budget.

But Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger said the defence budget figures represent "a realistic reassessment" of military needs.

"No superiority bid" He said there had been great

neglect of the military in the 1970s, and added: "We are not trying to gain superiority. We are trying to regain sufficient strength to deter attack."

Mr. Weinberger said "force modernisation will continue, as planned, to meet the growing Soviet challenge."

He noted Mr. Reagan had already cut \$8 billion from original 1984 spending proposals, and he has previously said further reductions would jeopardise U.S. security.

But critics of the \$8 billion cuts say they are only paper reductions flowing from reduced inflation estimates, lower fuel costs and a freeze in military pay.

The budget shows that proposed arms spending over the next five years remains at around \$1,600 billion.

It reflects a 6.9 per cent increase



Caspar Weinberger

in inflation for major weapons systems costs.

The Pentagon asked for a total of \$274.1 billion, but \$35.5 billion of this was in the form of additional authorisations to be spent over several years beyond 1984.

In its request to Congress, the Pentagon also requested a \$1.6 billion addition to its 1983 budget to restore money rejected by Congress for MX and Pershing II missile production and to support key North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) programmes.

Additional \$1.6b

At the same time, it sought permission to cut \$650 million added to the 1983 budget by Congress for programmes which it said were not necessary for the country's defence.

Congress has withheld missile production funds until a basing system is found for the MX and until the Pershing II, which the administration wants to start deploying in Western Europe in December, has proved itself in test flights.

In his 1984 spending plans, Mr. Weinberger asked for \$11.6 billion for continued modernisation of the strategic nuclear arsenal.

Apart from the MX and B-1, he wanted \$2.5 billion for the Trident nuclear submarine programme.

The nuclear triad

The MX, B-1 and the Trident are part of America's so-called nuclear triad, which President Reagan has contended needs to be improved to counter new and more accurate Soviet nuclear weapons.

For building up conventional forces, Mr. Weinberger asked for \$2.3 billion each to build F-15 and F-16 fighter aircraft and \$1.4 bil-

lion for C-5b cargo planes.

Also requested were \$1.5 billion for AH-64 anti-tank helicopters: 1.2 billion for short take-off Harrier air-support fighter planes: 1.3 billion for F-14 fighter planes and 2.8 billion for F-18 fighters.

Shipbuilding requests included \$3.7 billion for cruisers, 1.4 billion for amphibious assault ships and 2.2 billion for nuclear attack submarines.

For the M-1 tank, the Pentagon sought \$1.8 billion.

The budget also included a request for approval to increase troop strength by 37,700. At the end of the year U.S. fighting forces stood at 2,112,000.

Mr. Weinberger said aid force flying hours and days at sea for the navy would also be increased.

Discussing calls by some critics for cutbacks of as much as \$25 billion in defence spending, Mr. Weinberger said this could be done only by cancelling the Trident strategic and attack submarine programme, five kinds of air force and navy fighter aircraft considered vital to defence needs, the C-5b cargo plane and the MX.

Also, he added, a sizable portion of the Cruise missile programme would have to be scrapped.

Peruvian newsmen said to be killed by peasants

LIMA (R) — Eight missing Peruvian journalists and their guide, found dead near a remote Andean village, were killed by terrified peasants who thought they were left wing guerrillas seeking revenge, President Belaunde Terry said.

Police and troops in the military-controlled province of Ayacucho found the nine bodies buried in the high Andes near the village of Unchuraccay, about 600 kilometres southeast of Lima.

The journalists vanished last Wednesday after going into the province to report on the activities of the Maoist Sendero Luminoso (Lighted Path) guerrilla movement.

President Belaunde said the journalists were murdered by mistake by peasants who killed seven leftist guerrillas a week ago.

"The community where this happened feared a counter-attack from the terrorists and acted in the same way it did the first time that it repulsed the subversives," the president told a press conference Sunday.

Peruvian Journalists' Union leader Mario Castro Arenas said Sunday night that 21 rolls of film found with the bodies were being developed Monday and might identify the attackers.

A judge in the provincial capital of Ayacucho said the bodies showed signs of having been

beaten with sticks and stones.

The day before the journalists disappeared, about 300 Uchuraccay peasants, including women, attacked and killed seven suspected Sendero Luminoso guerrillas with stones and agricultural tools.

Military commanders in the province sent a platoon of troops to the area to ward off new guerrilla attacks.

The local commander, Gen. Roberto Noel, told reporters Sunday night that peasants in the area "live in a total state of terror."

The president said he wanted a special commission of enquiry set up "so that we can find out exactly what happened."

He added: "Setting up a commission of the zone's military command will not be sufficient. I think we must go further than that."

Ayacucho has long been the base of Sendero Luminoso guerrillas. Their increased attacks since democracy was restored to Peru two years ago forced the government to clamp the province and the neighbouring provinces of Huancavelica and Apurimac under military control in December.

In 1982, 160 people died in political violence. About 90 people, including the eight reporters and their guide, have been killed so far this year.

NEWS IN BRIEF

'Counterfeit traitor' dies in France

PARIS (R) — Eric Erickson, a Swede who spied for the Allies during World War II while posing as a fanatical Nazi supporter, has died in the south of France. He was 93. Mr. Erickson, whose death last week was reported Monday by the Swedish embassy in Paris, was born in New York City of Swedish parents. Early in life he worked as an oil-field engineer before becoming a representative in Asia for various oil firms. By the outbreak of the war, he had started business as an oil importer in Sweden, becoming a naturalised Swedish subject. According to the "encyclopedia of Espionage," he agreed to an American request that he should report on German synthetic oil production, a mission he performed during frequent trips to Germany from 1941 to 1944. Mr. Erickson was the subject of a best-selling book by Alexander Kleia called "The Counterfeit Traitor," which became a film of the same name starring the late William Holden.

5 girls die in bus crash

ABU DHABI (R) — Five girl students, all from the same family, and a driver were killed when their bus was in collision with another vehicle in Dubai Sunday. The Emirates news agency reported Monday. It said another seven female students were injured, most of them seriously.

Dacca politicians demand democracy

DACCA (R) — Political parties in Bangladesh Monday charged that military ruler Lt. Gen. Hussain Mohammad Ershad's plans to alter the country's constitution was an attempt to distort democracy. His assurance that democracy would be restored after constitutional changes had been made was "not an olive branch, but a ploy to beguile the people into accepting a distorted form of democracy," 15 parties said in a joint statement. The signatories to the statement included the Awami League, founded by assassinated President Sheikh Mujibur Rahman. They asked the military government to lift martial law and restore democracy on the basis of a 1972 constitution which was suspended by Gen. Ershad after he came to power in a bloodless coup last March.

Nigerian leader ends Pakistan visit

KARACHI (R) — President Alhaj Shehu Shagari of Nigeria left Monday for Lagos after a state visit to Pakistan. He was seen off at Karachi airport by Pakistani President Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq and other high-ranking officials.

Labour claim about Falklands denied

LONDON (R) — Lord Lewin, British chief of defence staff during the Falklands War, has denied that ships sent to the South Atlantic in 1977 by the then Labour government had orders to attack Argentine vessels threatening the islands. Former Labour Foreign Secretary David Owen said during debates in Parliament last week that the Labour government had ordered a nuclear submarine and two frigates to the British colony. He said they had orders to torpedo any hostile Argentine vessels within 80 kilometres of the islands. Lord Lewin, who retired last year, suggested in a radio interview that Dr. Owen's memory was defective. "I cannot believe that any British government in peacetime would authorise a nuclear submarine to take the first hostile action against another power."

Filipino Muslims want talks resumed

KARACHI (R) — Filipino Muslim leaders have called for a resumption of talks with the government in Manila on agreements reached in Libya six years ago aimed at ending a secessionist rebellion in the southern Philippines. A communiqué issued after a three-day meeting called for renegotiation of a ceasefire agreement signed in Tripoli in Dec. 1976 by Muslim secessionists and Philippines.

Wall Street newspaper makes European debut

BRUSSELS (R) — The United States' largest-circulation newspaper began publishing in Europe Monday with the launch of the Wall Street Journal Europe.

The daily newspaper, edited in Brussels and printed in the Netherlands for distribution throughout Europe and the Middle East, said in a front page editorial that it was aimed primarily at executives active in international business.

Laid out in the familiar staid format of its U.S. parent, the two-part newspaper, with news and financial markets sections, has an editorial staff of around 25.

It will also use reports from the U.S. paper's staff and from journalists with the AP-Dow Jones news service.

Owned by the Dow-Jones corporation it is the second international edition of the two-million circulation Wall Street Journal. An Asian edition was launched six years ago.

Industry analysts expect the journal to have an initial circulation of between 10,000 and 15,000 copies and to compete primarily with the British-owned Financial Times and the Paris-based International Herald Tribune.

Singapore's cable cars resume services again

SINGAPORE (R) — Ferry services from Singapore to Sentosa resumed Monday, less than 48 hours after a freak accident killed seven people travelling to the resort island by cable car.

Two-kilometre-long cableway linking Singapore and Sentosa was ordered closed indefinitely for repairs and maintenance as the government prepared to appoint a commission to probe the accident.

Two cable cars hurtled more than 70 metres into the sea after a floating oil rig got entangled in the overhead cables, killing three Australians, two Americans and two Malaysians. The only survivor was a two-year-old Malaysian boy thrown clear.

Thirteen people stranded in five other cable cars were rescued by army helicopters in a daring operation early Sunday, almost 10 hours after the accident.

Officials said that both the cable cars in the water had now been found. There were no bodies apart from the seven pulled out Sunday. The rig was freed from the cables Monday.

Film shows how sober Soviets avoid world war

Showing off hardware

MOSCOW (R) — Reckless U.S. officers using unreliable technology may catapult the world to the brink of war but the cool professionalism of the Soviet forces will save the day, according to a new film now showing in Moscow.

"Incident in Quadrant 36-80" presents the American threat in the form of a crazed, gun-toting naval commander in charge of an unpredictable nuclear submarine.

The vessel springs a leak in its reactor, undergoes a fire and then suffers a computer malfunction which fires off two missiles at nearby Soviet warships.

The Soviet side reacts to this chain of events with restraint, politeness and humanity.

A team of Soviet engineers is parachuted into the sea to help to repair the submarine, only to be chased off with a burst of gunfire from the crazed commander.

After Soviet ship-board defence systems have easily destroyed the two missiles, the admiral in charge of the Soviet fleet listens politely to pleas from his U.S. opposite not to blow up the submarine in a retaliatory strike and agrees. A fearful escalation is thus avoided.

One of the chief purposes of the film is evidently to allow Soviet cinema-goers a glimpse of some of Moscow's latest military technology.

Much of the action is filmed on board the huge aircraft carrier Kiev and jump-jets are shown scrambling into action from its decks.

The effectiveness of ship-board anti-missile systems is demonstrated and viewers are given a close-up of mid-air refuelling techniques for Soviet jet fighter-bombers.

Western military attaches are also reported to have found the film of interest.

But the film's main message is that the threat to peace comes from U.S. personnel rather than the rickety machinery they are seen to control.

While cowboy types in baseball hats and dark glasses seem to occupy all the senior positions in the U.S. Navy and air force, the Soviet staff are shown as quiet, sober-faced men mindful of their responsibilities to wives and children at home.

Regulation for Filipino domestic servants eased

MANILA (R) — Filipino domestic servants working in other Asian countries will be allowed to complete the job of sending home half their salaries when they return to the Philippines, labour ministry officials said Monday.

Elmer Juridico, a director of the Philippine overseas employment administration, said many overseas workers, including several thousand Filipino women working as maids in Hong Kong and Singapore, had difficulty in remitting their salaries regularly through local banks.

"If they want to remit their salaries when they come home, that's all right," he said. "They need not do it every month."

Under existing regulations, domestic servants working abroad must send back half their basic monthly pay, but many sent the money back by post or with friends and the government

imposed penalties last week to try to force them to use the official banking system.

More than 600,000 Filipinos work abroad and they sent back \$800 million last year. Officials believe the new ruling will increase the amount to \$1.5 billion this year.

Mr. Juridico said maids and other overseas workers must show proof that they had changed the required portion of their salaries into pesos.

Domestic helpers must remit 50 per cent of their salaries, while doctors, lawyers, engineers, teachers, nurses and other professional as well as seamen and construction workers must send home 70 per cent.

Ministry officials said the regulations were aimed at cutting the country's balance of payments deficit and preventing black market currency operations.

Yugoslav president to discuss summit with Indonesian leader

JAKARTA (R) — Yugoslav President Petar Stambolic arrives here Tuesday for talks with President Suharto of Indonesia which will centre on issues expected to come up at the forthcoming Non-Aligned Summit meeting in New Delhi.

Indonesian officials said the two countries shared similar views on various world issues and ways to settle them.

Yugoslavia has already expressed support for Indonesia and other countries who have asked India to invite Prince Norodom Sihanouk, leader of the exiled Kampuchean coalition government, to represent his country at the summit and called for the withdrawal of Vietnamese forces from the territory.

But New Delhi has said the summit itself should take a decision on this.

The campaign in favour of Prince Sihanouk is led by Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore,

Thailand and Philippines, all members of the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN).

In an interview published here Sunday Mr. Stambolic said the Delhi conference should try to settle the crises in the Middle East, Southern Africa, Kampuchea and Afghanistan and find a solution to the Iran-Iraq war.

He said conflicts in these areas affected the international situation and threatened the security of individual nations as well as entire regions.

He said Yugoslavia believed solutions to these crises required the withdrawal of foreign troops, ending hostilities, stopping foreign interferences and starting negotiations.

Gen. Suharto and Mr. Stambolic are also expected to discuss bilateral matters including ways to improve trade and economic relations.

Monaco's ruler visits Paris with his daughter

PARIS (R) — Prince Rainier of Monaco and his daughter Princess Caroline, in their first foreign public engagement since the death of Princess Grace last September, landed in Paris Monday.

Arriving at the Elysee Palace, Prince Rainier, 59, reviewed French troops in full ceremonial dress under protocol reserved for visiting heads of state.

At his wife's funeral, the prince had seemed a shattered man and was reported at the time to be considering abdication in favour of his 25-year-old son, Prince Albert.

But Monday's luncheon engagement with President Mitterrand appeared to indicate that he intends to carry on as head of state in his tiny Mediterranean principality.

Princess Caroline, 26, looking dignified in a black coat over a grey Prince of Wales check suit, smiled briefly for eager photographers as she arrived at the Elysee.

Mr. Mitterrand and Prince Rainier held a short meeting before proceeding to the luncheon, also attended by officials from Monaco and French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson.

Since emerging from a three-month mourning period, Prince Rainier's family has slowly resumed the public activities abandoned when Princess Grace, 52, died after a car crash.

Last month, Prince Rainier announced he was delegating responsibilities formerly held by Princess Grace to the two eldest of his three children.

Prince Albert, now in New York learning business methods with a major bank, took over as head of the Monaco Red Cross organisation.

Princess Caroline's new duties include presiding over the Riviera resort's international arts festival.

Her sister, Princess Stephanie, who celebrates her 18th birthday Tuesday, has been recovering from a spinal injury she suffered at her mother's side in the car crash.

She will be given official duties upon reaching 21, the age of majority in Monaco, Prince Rainier said.

U.N. envoy returns to Pakistan after 'very good trip' to Afghan capital

ISLAMABAD (R) — A United Nations envoy seeking a political settlement in Afghanistan returned here Monday for more talks with Pakistani officials after what he called "a very good trip" to the Afghan capital Kabul.

U.N. Under-Secretary General Diego Cordovez told reporters he had substantive talks with the Afghan authorities.

"I had a very good trip to Kabul and am satisfied with the trip. We addressed ourselves very seriously to substantive issues involved for the contents of a comprehensive settlement," he said.

Mr. Cordovez is on his second trip to the area since last April as U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar's personal rep-

resentative.

He went to Kabul after talks with officials in neighbouring Iran and Pakistan who want an estimated 100,000 Soviet troops withdrawn from Afghanistan and about four million Afghan refugees now in the two countries to return home.

The Soviet forces are fighting guerrillas opposed to the government of President Babrak Karmal.

Mr. Cordovez said he had returned to Islamabad to see Pakistani Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Khan in the light of his meetings in Kabul with Afghan Foreign Minister Shah Mohammad Dost and with the Afghan president and Prime Minister Sul-

tan Ali Kishmand.

Asked if the Afghan government had responded well to his mission, he said: "Yes, I am satisfied with the Kabul response and that is why I am here in Islamabad."

An alliance of seven Afghan resistance groups based in Pakistan denounced Mr. Cordovez's mission Sunday as an insult to the Afghan people's struggle.

An alliance statement criticised his meetings with Afghan leaders whom it said were "surrogates of Russians" and did not deserve recognition by international organisations like the U.N.

Pakistani officials said Mr. Cordovez was expected to stay in Islamabad for a couple of days.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN

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East-West vulnerable. West deals.

NORTH
♠ 754
♥ 54
♦ AQ97
♣ 9754

WEST EAST
♠ AQJ1096 ♠ 8
♥ 96 ♥ 832
♦ 2 ♦ J10863
♣ AK32 ♣ Q1086

SOUTH
♠ K32
♥ AKQJ107
♦ K54
♣ J

The bidding:
West North East South
1 ♠ Pass Pass 3 ♠
2 ♠ 4 ♠ Pass Pass
Opening lead: King of ♠.

The rarest of all squeezes is the "squeeze in one suit." This example, which appeared in the 1969 Italian Championship, is credited to Pietro Forquet, regarded by many as the greatest bridge player of his time.

The bidding is self-explanatory. However, North's decision to bid four hearts can be attributed only to the faith he had in his partner's dummy play.

West led the king of clubs and continued with the ace. Declarer ruffed and drew three rounds of trumps. His first problem was what to discard from the table. Most

players would stuff a black card just in case they could score North's fourth diamond, and then they would have to concede defeat. But Forquet discarded the seven of diamonds. He used dummy's ace and queen of diamonds to ruff two clubs, reducing the hand to this position:

NORTH
♠ 754
♥ —
♦ —
♣ —
WEST EAST
♠ AQJ6 ♠ 8
♥ — ♥ —
♦ — ♦ J108
♣ — ♣ —

SOUTH
♠ K32
♥ —
♦ —
♣ —

Declarer now cashed the king of diamonds, and West found that he was squeezed in spades. If he discarded a low spade, declarer would lead a low spade, West would be forced to win the jack, and then he would have to concede the fulfilling trick to declarer's spade king. So West parted with his jack of spades.

Forquet had a brilliant rejoinder—he exited with the king of spades! West could win the ace and queen, but then was forced to concede the tenth trick to the seven of spades that declarer had preserved so carefully in dummy with his discard at trick four!

1500